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Survey of Negro Life in New Jersey

SURVEY OF NEGRO LIFE IN NEW JERSEY

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William C. Williams
Inter-racial Committee
Community Reports

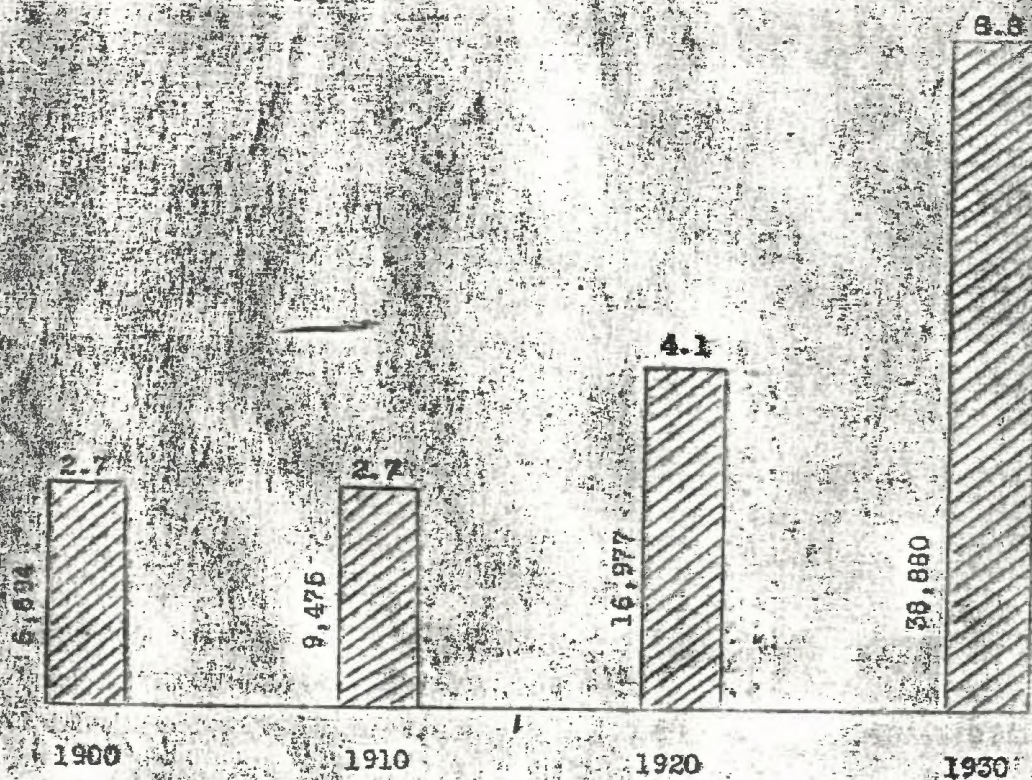
SURVEY OF NEGRO LIFE IN NEW JERSEY

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NEWARK



Per cent Negro in Newark's Population

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

21 Fulton Street

Newark, N. J.

4-7-133

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This report on Newark is one of the community reports of investigations conducted by the survey staff of the Interracial Committee of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work and the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, and was conducted during the summer and fall months of 1931.

The objectives of this survey were:

1. To present a picture of Negro life in Newark.
2. To ascertain the social needs of the Negro population.
3. To provide a factual basis for constructive social programs in the community.
4. To demonstrate the practicability of inter-racial activity in approaching social problems.

October 1932.

POPULATION

The largest concentrated group of Negroes in New Jersey is to be found in Newark; where in 1930 they numbered 38,880, forming 8.8 per cent of the total population. This percentage of Negro representation was higher than that found in the state and Essex County, where Negroes formed 5.2 and 7.2 per cent, respectively, but ranked eighth among northern New Jersey communities having a population of 10,000 or more. Englewood, Hackensack, Montclair, Orange, Plainfield, Roselle, and Union Township reported higher percentages of Negro representation in their populations.

TOTAL POPULATION, NEGRO POPULATION, AND PER CENT NEGRO IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ESSEX COUNTY, AND NEWARK 1900-1930

	1930	1920	1910	1900
The State				
Total Population	4,041,334	3,155,900	2,537,167	1,883,669
Negro Population	208,828	117,132	89,760	69,844
Per cent Negro	5.2	3.7	3.5	3.7
Essex County				
Total Population	833,513	652,089	512,886	359,053
Negro Population	60,236	28,056	18,104	12,559
Per cent Negro	7.2	4.4	3.5	3.5
Newark				
Total Population	442,337	414,524	347,469	246,070
Negro Population	38,880	16,977	9,475	6,694
Per cent Negro	8.8	4.1	2.7	2.7

More than three-fourths (80.5 per cent) of the increase in Newark's population between 1920 and 1930 was among Negroes.

Newark's population increased in the ten-year period from 414,524 to 442,337, a total of 27,813. Of this gain, 21,903 represented the increase in the Negro population. Stated differently, during the decade 1920-1930, when the total population increased 6.7 per cent, the Negro population showed an increase of 129.0 per cent. Similarly, during 1910-1920 the Negro population grew four times as rapidly as the total population, Negroes increasing 79.1 per cent as compared with 19.3 per cent for the total population.

The increase in Newark's Negro population during the thirty-year period, 1900-1930, corresponded with, but exceeded, the tremendous increase of Negroes in the county and state. Negroes in Essex County increased twice as rapidly as the total population during 1910-1920, and four times, in 1920-1930. Similarly, Negroes in the State of New Jersey increased 82.9 per cent - over three times as rapidly as the total population - during 1920-1930.

PER CENT OF DECENNIAL INCREASE IN TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION
OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ESSEX COUNTY, AND NEWARK
1900-1930

	1930	1920	1910
The State			
Total Population	28.8	24.3	34.7
Negro Population	82.9	30.4	28.5
Essex County			
Total Population	27.8	27.1	42.8
Negro Population	114.7	54.9	52.1
Newark			
Total Population	6.7	19.3	41.2
Negro Population	129.0	79.1	41.5

Forty-two per cent of the total Negro population in Newark lives in the Third and Seventh Wards of the city - known as the "Hill section". Almost seventy per cent (69.4) of the Negroes in Newark can be found in the area north of Broad Street bounded by Avon and Central Avenues and the city line.

It is interesting to note that between 1920 and 1930 the number of Negroes in the Third Ward increased 282.1 per cent; in the Seventh Ward, 125.2 per cent; in the Fourteenth Ward, 484.1 per cent; and in the Twelfth, 588.3 per cent.

NEGRO POPULATION BY WARDS IN NEWARK
1890-1930

Wards	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890
Total	38,830	16,977	9,475	6,694	4,141
Ward 1	1,415	1,233	615	563	205
2	2,159	1,777	1,577	1,542	446
3	11,947	3,126	1,356	471	519
4	1,053	1,143	1,037	557	209
5	1,076	459	53	61	44
6	2,520	420	212	151	39
7	4,349	1,931	1,441	839	235
8	2,142	1,133	693	354	442
9	2,076	1,374	313	434	375
10	1,660	1,121	624	669	667
11	1,121	700	450	334	209
12	413	60	22	9	25
13	513	171	26	39	443
14	3,157	557	275	102	91
15	2,665	1,505	645	469	92
16	1,056	252	149	-	-

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF
TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN NEWARK
1920-1930

TOTAL POPULATION

AGE	1930						1920					
	NUMBER			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION			NUMBER			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Total	442,337	223,763	218,574	100.0	100.0	100.0	414,524	209,200	205,324	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	36,150	18,303	17,847	8.1	8.2	8.1	44,559	22,619	21,940	10.7	10.8	10.7
5-9	41,120	20,737	20,383	9.2	9.2	9.3	42,531	21,284	21,247	10.2	10.2	10.2
10-14	41,039	20,794	20,295	9.2	9.2	9.3	37,604	18,891	18,715	9.1	9.0	9.1
15-19	41,899	20,468	21,431	9.4	9.1	9.8	33,778	16,443	17,335	8.1	7.9	8.1
20-44	189,313	96,633	92,680	42.6	43.1	42.4	176,778	90,049	86,724	42.5	43.0	42.2
45 and over	92,360	46,606	45,754	20.8	20.8	20.9	79,072	39,809	39,263	19.1	19.0	19.1
Un-known	406	222	184	-	-	-	207	105	102	-	-	-

NEGRO POPULATION

AGE	1930						1920					
	NUMBER			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION			NUMBER			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Total	33,860	19,280	19,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	16,977	8,552	8,425	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	3,821	1,873	1,948	9.8	9.7	9.9	1,467	718	749	8.6	8.5	8.6
5-9	3,735	1,872	1,863	9.6	9.7	9.5	1,443	733	705	8.5	8.6	8.4
10-14	2,856	1,345	1,511	7.3	6.9	7.7	1,245	613	632	7.3	7.1	7.4
15-19	2,948	1,507	1,641	7.6	6.7	8.4	1,296	603	688	7.6	7.0	8.2
20-44	20,343	10,180	10,240	52.3	52.7	52.2	8,916	4,371	4,545	52.5	50.7	53.6
45 and over	5,151	2,754	2,377	13.2	14.3	12.1	2,595	1,497	1,098	15.3	17.4	13.4
Un-known	41	21	20	.1	.1	.1	15	7	8	.1	.1	.1

There is a smaller excess of women in Newark's Negro population than in the native-born white group. In 1930 they numbered 19,600 to 19,280 males. Among the native-born population females also outnumbered the males, the figures being, respectively, 114,666 and 142,729. Among the foreign-born, the males outnumbered the females 60,988 to 54,216.

The Negro population is primarily an adult group. In the working age groups, 25-44, are found 42 per cent of the Negroes, 29 per cent of the native whites, and 48 per cent of the foreign-born whites. This distribution shows the distinct effect of migration upon the composition of racial groups.

II

THE NEGRO FAMILY

Three hundred Negro families were visited in Newark during the summer months of 1951. For the purpose of comparison, similar data were secured for one hundred white families living in the Hill district.

Investigations showed that sixty-three per cent of the Negro and eighty-four per cent of the white families lived alone. Sixty-one per cent of the 2,135 families investigated in the state were living alone. Twenty-two per cent of the Negro and ten per cent of the white families had one or more relatives living with them; 12 per cent of the Negro and 4 per cent of the white families had lodgers; and both relatives and lodgers were present in 2.7 per cent of the Negro and 2.0 per cent of the white family homes.

The median size of families investigated in the state was 3.6 persons. Newark Negro families averaged 4.4 persons. White families in Newark were somewhat smaller, the median size being 4.0 persons. Additional relatives and lodgers in the homes increased the median size of the Negro households to 5.2 persons and the white to 4.4 persons.

The majority of the people in these households were young and of working age. Negro women were slightly older than men, women reporting a median age of 24.6 years and men 24.4 years. Similarly, Negro women throughout the state reported a median age of 25.2 years as compared with 24.5 years for the men. However, Newark white women were younger than the men in their families, the women reporting a median age of 26.9 years as compared with 27.6 for the men.

Over one-half (55.2 per cent) of the Negroes in these households were born in the South and 43 per cent in the Middle Atlantic states - New York, Pennsylvania, or New Jersey. Only 5 per cent of those over sixteen years of age and 28.4 per cent of those under sixteen were born in New Jersey. Furthermore, only 3.1 per cent of Negroes sixteen years of age and over reported Newark as their birthplace.

Over 42 per cent of the members of the white families were foreign-born. The largest group (10.5 per cent) were born in Russia. Eight per cent were born in Italy; 5.2 per cent in Austria; and 4 per cent in Poland, Ireland, England, France, Rumania, Armenia, Canada, Switzerland, and Scotland.

Among the native-born whites, 52.4 per cent were born in the State of New Jersey.

Almost five times as many (22.4 per cent) white persons as Negroes over sixteen years of age were born in the state and seven times as many were born in the city of Newark.

White families reported a median period of residence in the city of 22.9 years, while Negro families reported a median period of only 10 years. Negro families throughout the state had been residents of their respective communities for a median period of 12 years.

LENGTH OF TIME IN CITY
REPORTED BY HEADS OF FAMILIES IN NEWARK

<u>Length of Time in City</u>	<u>Heads of Families</u>	
	Negro	White
Total specifying	292	100
Less than one year	1	-
One year and less than 5	35	3
Five years and less than 10	109	8
Ten years and less than 15	77	7
Fifteen years and less than 20	38	19
Twenty years and less than 25	9	21
Twenty-five years and less than 30	5	4
Thirty years and less than 35	9	12
Thirty-five years and less than 40	6	6
Forty years and less than 45	2	6
Forty-five years and less than 50	-	5
Fifty years and over	1	9
Median length of residence	10.0 years	22.9 years

Seventy-one per cent of all Negroes in the households had come from southern states. The largest number (26.1 per cent) came from Georgia. Twelve per cent came from North Carolina, 9.9 per cent from Virginia, and 7.7 per cent from South Carolina. Eleven per cent had lived in some Pennsylvania community before coming to Newark and an additional eleven per cent stated that they had previously been in another New Jersey community.

Seventeen per cent of the white families had previously lived in New York and 10.3 per cent in some other New Jersey community. Seventeen per cent came directly to Newark from Russia, 12.6 per cent from Italy, and 6.9 per cent from both Poland and Austria.

It is also interesting to note what income was earned by these heads of families. A median weekly wage of \$20.86 was reported by the heads of the 2,155 Negro families in the state but employed Newark Negro family heads earned only \$19.77 during the week previous to these investigations. White family heads earned \$22.50 during the same period. It must be noted, however, that the heads of 46.7 per cent of the Negro and 27 per cent of the white families earned no wages during the week when this analysis was made.

COMPARISON OF FAMILY COMPOSITION, HOUSES, RENTS
AND INCOMES OF POPULATION CLASSES
NEW JERSEY
1931

	NEW JERSEY		NEWARK	
	All Negro Families	Negro Home Owners	Negro Families	White Families
Total households studied	2,135	514	300	100
A. Total having family only	1,318	310	190	84
B. Total having family plus relatives	467	120	66	10
C. Total having family plus lodgers -	267	57	36	4
D. Total having family plus lodgers and relatives	83	27	8	2
Median age of males (years)	24.5	32.4	24.4	27.6
Median age of females (years)	25.2	32.5	24.6	26.9
Median size of family (persons)	3.6	3.1	4.4	4.0
Per cent, over 16, born in New Jersey	5.3	22.3	4.8	22.4
Per cent, under 16, born in New Jersey	29.6	19.0	28.4	29.9
Median length of time in city (years)	12.0	20.6	10.0	22.9
Median length of time in present quarters (years)	3.2	10.7	2.9	5.5
Median number of rooms per household	5.5	6.9	4.3	4.8
Median number of persons per household	4.5	4.0	5.2	4.4
Median rent per week	\$ 5.49	-	\$ 6.32	\$ 6.63
Median rent per week with all conveniences	\$ 7.53	-	\$ 9.90	\$10.00
Per cent of homes with bath	34.2	77.6	39.0	74.0
Per cent of homes with outside toilet	17.5	13.4	31.1	18.0
Per cent of homes owned	24.3	-	10.4	28.0
Median weekly wage of heads of families	\$20.86	\$26.17	\$19.77	\$22.50
Median weekly total family income	\$22.17	\$29.38	\$13.51	\$24.73
Median weekly wage of all male workers	\$21.36	\$26.16	\$20.44	\$22.00
Median weekly wage of all female workers	\$ 9.24	\$13.97	\$10.45	\$14.57
Per cent males unemployed	37.5	15.8	39.3	30.3
Per cent females unemployed	41.6	10.4	57.1	3.2

HOUSING

Unlike many large cities, there has never been any definite Negro section in Newark. Negroes have always lived in all parts of the city and even today several thousand live within three blocks of Broad and Market Streets, the city's principal corners. Naturally there has been concentration of population in sections where they already lived sparsely at first, until now there are thousands in some areas, noticeably the Third Ward or more familiarly known in Newark as "The Hill". In that general area now lives about forty per cent of the city's Negro population.

Again unlike most other cities, there has been little moving out of whites of the middle class, leaving their good houses to Negroes. The sections in which they first lived and are now concentrated already had poor dwellings to which the Negroes became heir.

Following an inspection of five hundred houses and the interviewing of 1,500 Negro families during 1917, the Sanitary Division of the Department of Health made the following report on housing conditions in Newark for migrant Negro families:

"The main difficulty seemed to be the shortage of adequate accommodations for families. No white landlord seems to want this class of tenant at all, especially in any modern house, with the result that much overcrowding was unavoidable. There were simply not enough houses to go around. The result is a living condition contrary to all good sanitary laws. At the same time the white landlords took the opportunity of extorting high rents for miserable shacks, cellars, and basements, some of these renting for \$15 and \$16 a month."

"When found living under such conditions the Department has immediately ordered their discontinuance, a practice which seems to drive the families from one undesirable place to another. In some instances improved quarters have been found and it has been our observation that when these people are given a better class of dwelling their habits of living and cleanliness are improved."

"There is only one way to solve the very pressing problem of Negro housing and that is to build wooden houses for their accommodation, give them a chance and treat them like human beings. There must be in the city some capitalists who are willing to meet this great emergency by providing the money to build modern colored tenements. With the provision of adequate house accommodation must come a liberal propaganda for the ignorant and for the vicious and careless prosecution in the law courts for violation of our sanitary code."

Between 1917 and the present time only a modicum of improvement has been made. Problems have been intensified by the continued growth of Newark's population. During the last ten years, the Third Ward Negro population showed an increase of 282.1 per cent and the Seventh Ward, 125.2 per cent, but comparatively few additional accommodations have been provided for this group. Rents remained high and wages became lower, making it necessary for mothers to find day's work and families to take in lodgers. This in turn produced exceedingly overcrowded conditions.

After a survey of the Third Ward in September 1930, the New Jersey Urban League reported that its investigation of "sixty or more of the tenements in which Negroes were living showed a crowding of five and four-tenths persons in a room."

In many instances a community toilet and bath served two tenant families on a floor, and most of these facilities were not in working order. The rentals averaged \$8.00 a room monthly. The former residents of these homes, Jews or Hungarians, paid from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per month. For identical quarters Negroes paid from \$30.00 to \$50.00 per month, with the average Negro's wage being \$18.00 per week."

Housing conditions in this Hill section present a miserable picture of inadequate and unsanitary conditions. The greater part of the tenements are no longer desirable for business and as a result the owners are getting the maximum financial return while doing no repair. The dwellings are out of date, most of them being old residences which have been cut up into small "apartments" which rent for \$5.00 to \$8.00 per room monthly. Most of the buildings fall within the class tolerated as "old law houses" with few of the sanitary provisions required in the new structures for the preservation of health.

An earlier investigation of conditions in the Hill showed "families living in basements or damp cellars, in houses with leaky roofs, broken windows, plumbing that is out of date and unsanitary. There is not a single street in the area occupied by Negroes in which outdoor toilets are not found in considerable numbers. Often they are within touching distance of a dwelling also built in the rear. Water closets are frequently outside or in halls or adjoining the kitchen. When located in halls they are frequently used in common by several families. One finds dozens of dark unlighted hallways in two, three, four-room, or even larger apartment houses. Streets are littered with garbage and filth."

Violations of the Tenement House Act were noted related to the following provisions:

1. That each room must have a window to outer air. (Article 2, Section 1, paragraph 122)
2. For lighted entrances to existing tenements. (Article 2, Section 1, paragraph 123)
3. For cleanliness and sanitary conditions. (Article 2, Section 1, paragraph 138)
4. For separate and proper water closet accommodations. (Article 2, Section 1)

The general social problems of this area have been expressed in the local press as follows: "Denials from the Police Department to the contrary, it is asserted by ---, almost all people who have lived in this neighborhood for a period of years, that not alone is the district sadly under-policed, but that those there do not care. Neither life nor living has any especial premium for many of the people 'on the Hill'. Their manner and means of livelihood cause them to live dangerously. These conditions have created in the minds of a great host of respectable people who live there an attitude of pessimism. They believe that nothing can be done, that nothing will be done. The police forbid white men riding in taxicabs driven by Negro drivers through Broome, Baldwin, and Morton Street area. The saddest part of the housing problem is that the Director of the Department of Health regards the condition as it now exists as utterly hopeless and uncorrectable". (1)

Three-fourths of the homes visited by the investigators were of frame construction. Only one in every ten of the Negro and white families lived in a single-family house, but over 60 per cent lived in multiple family structures housing three or more families. The median weekly rent paid for such accommodations as illustrated above varied between the white and Negro groups. Both Negro and

(1) Newark Evening News. "Problems of Third Ward Classified and Analyzed".
September 15, 16, 1930.

white families reported the median size of their households as being 4.8 rooms. White families, however, paid a slightly higher weekly rental - \$6.63 as compared with \$6.32 paid by Negro families. It must be remembered, however, that fewer and poorer conveniences were offered Negro families.

Three out of every five (61 per cent) of the Negro homes had no bath whereas only one in every four (26 per cent) of the white families reported no bath. In addition, many of the homes were without any modern conveniences, 39.1 per cent of the Negro families using outside toilets while only 18 per cent of the white families reported the same conditions. Furthermore, six of the Negro homes had privy vaults. Less than half (40 per cent) of the Negro families had electricity in their homes while 90 per cent of the white families had this convenience.

None of the white families lived in homes having windowless rooms but a total of forty-one windowless rooms were found in thirty-eight Negro homes investigated.

Negro families in Newark paid 31.9 per cent of their total income for rent while white families paid but 26.8 per cent of their income. Newark Negro families also paid a higher median weekly rental (\$6.32) than was reported by the 2,135 families visited throughout the state (\$5.49). In Belleville, Hackensack, Atlantic City, Jersey City, Roselle, Summit, Bayonne, Englewood, and Montclair families paid higher median weekly rentals.

Returns of the 1930 Federal Census show the median monthly rental paid by all Negro families in Newark to be \$28.00 in comparison with the rental of \$27.18 reported by the staff's investigators. Both sums were higher than the median monthly rental of \$26.70 reported by all Negro renting families in New Jersey at the time of the Federal Census. Negroes in Jersey City, alone, paid a higher median monthly rental of \$32.72.

MEDIAN OWNERSHIP AND RENTAL VALUE
OF TOTAL, NATIVE WHITE, FOREIGN-BORN WHITE, AND NEGRO HOMES
IN STATE OF NEW JERSEY, NEWARK, ELIZABETH, JERSEY CITY, PATERSON, TRENTON, AND CAMDEN
1930

	All Classes	Native White	Foreign-born White	Negro
Owned non-farm homes				
State of New Jersey	\$7,426.	\$ 7,880.	\$7,173.	\$4,258.
Newark	9,766.61	10,663.15	9,338.30	6,618.59
Elizabeth	9,077.66	10,852.86	7,751.48	6,142.98
Jersey City	8,096.38	8,399.07	7,852.94	6,229.81
Paterson	7,043.12	7,699.25	6,755.05	6,300.00
Trenton	5,307.15	6,552.22	4,432.22	3,593.22
Camden	4,516.97	4,925.95	4,536.10	3,531.40
Rented non-farm homes				
State of New Jersey	\$37.49	\$40.72	\$34.99	\$26.70
Newark	39.12	44.72	37.87	28.01
Elizabeth	36.81	43.35	29.85	22.78
Jersey City	39.76	43.11	34.62	52.72
Paterson	32.40	34.15	31.22	23.92
Trenton	28.83	34.46	27.72	23.64
Camden	28.82	32.90	30.78	22.59

Whereas the staff investigators found the white neighbors of Negro families paid a median monthly rental of \$28.50, the 1930 census investigators reported a median monthly rental of \$37.87 for all foreign-born whites and \$44.72 for all native-white families in Newark.

Negro families tended to be more transient than their white neighbors. Negroes had lived in their quarters a median period of 2.9 years whereas the white families reported a median period of residence in the same quarters of 5.5 years. Furthermore, Negro families in the state reported a median length of time in their homes of 3.2 years. Results of the staff's investigations showed that few of the buildings in which Negroes lived were owned by Negroes, as only 10.4 per cent of the Negro families visited in Newark owned their homes. Twenty-eight per cent of the white families owned their homes, many of whom were also renting to Negroes. (5 per cent of total)

According to the 1930 census, 492 Negro families in Newark owned their homes. These homes had a median ownership value of \$6,618. Of the total families, 25.4 per cent owned their homes, having a median value of \$9,766. We cite as another index to the economic inadequacy of the Newark Negro population that, though they are 9 per cent of the population, they own 1.6 per cent of all the homes. Though their total investment in real property in 1930 amounted to \$3,110,460, this amount represented only 1.2 per cent of the \$255,000,000 total investment.

An effort has been made by Negro-owned real estate companies and finance corporations - chief among which is the Afro-American Realty Company and the People's Finance Corporation - to encourage home ownership among Negroes. Between 1923 and 1928 great strides were made in this direction by Negroes. Prolonged unemployment and under-employment, however, have caused many losses in the last few years. On the other hand, with an annual family income of less than eight hundred dollars, few of the families visited could ever consider home ownership.

In an effort to eliminate some of the slum conditions of the "Hill" section, the Prudential Life Insurance Company is in the process of developing a group housing unit for Negroes similar to the unit built for white families in the Ironbound District. This project became involved in litigation as to the right of the city to purchase and maintain as public open space some of the unbuilt-upon land in connection with the project. Its right to do so has been upheld by the highest court of the state. With the tearing down of these tenements, families which previously lived in these houses have been forced out into already overcrowded tenements in the surrounding areas.

The following are samples of family life and problems as noted by the investigators:

Housing

"Two are working here. They care for their lodger. These people are better off than the rest in the house. They have a radio. They would move if they could find a place with modern conveniences and reasonable rent. They know that disease is rampant in the house. They say they use the toilets only when absolutely necessary. They describe tellingly the use of the toilet in the winter by those in the house. The conditions of this apartment are no better than the others. It is the only one that has any new furniture and the damp air will ultimately ruin this. They say they will have no children while they live here."

"They are behind in rent. They have gotten along on the lodger's payment and charity from the city. They are very despondent and have no faith in any organization that professes to help them. The lodger drinks heavily. They don't know much about him, but his \$6.00 comes in very handily. The husband gets food from the Centre Market for little or nothing. A toilet with no running water is used by two families. I had to interview the wife on the porch and could not see the rooms. I was told that the landlord would not make repairs. They said that their apartment was damp and dark. There is one windowless room."

"The lady of the house is dissatisfied with the high rent but entirely satisfied to be living in this 'cubby hole'. There are two rooms for five people. Entrance to the apartment is through a hall and up back stairs. There are no front stairs. The apartment is very neat and has some nice furniture. The floors are covered with linoleum. The kitchen furniture is nice and new. The other room is nicely furnished, although entirely crowded. I don't know where they sleep and eat. There is a sort of couch or bed in the kitchen and the long piece in the living room must be a fold-ind bed."

"This is one of the nicer streets of the Hill section. The family is progressive, anxious to get on and save enough to buy property. The wife is very industrious and adds to the family exchequer by embroidering for wealthy patrons. The house is a typical building of the older sections of town, but it is substantial and well built. The steps are highly varnished, the woodwork and wallpaper of the best material. The apartment is very neat and nicely furnished."

"This is a typical 'number-playing' family. Since I was directed there by their minister, they were not averse to talking volubly. They discussed the horrid conditions of those around them; how much they played a week on numbers (about \$10); the husband's frequenting of all the gin mills; and their regular church attendance. Since they are working, they are satisfied. They would not mind, however, having a different type of toilet. I asked them why they did not move and they replied that it would be the same wherever they went - which is not true. The furniture is fairly modern and not in keeping with the appearance of the house. The sink needs repairing. There are gas jets for lighting with no mantles."

"These houses are thoroughly disgusting. How they remain standing and uncondemned is a mystery. They are sink holes of disease and not to be compared with any places visited. The only sound part of the houses is the roof. Everything else is in appalling shape. There are twelve families (about fifty people) using one or two outside wooden toilets! All of the people interviewed here want to get out and find another place. They can't leave because they either owe their landlord or they have no money with which to move, or because the places they might go to are little better than these. This family, like the others, are so in the 'dumps' that mere mention of a possible betterment of conditions causes them to talk excessively. They swear they cannot go through another winter in these quarters."

"They live in the rear of the houses for which he is janitor, paying no rent. They seem to be satisfied with conditions of the house but would like to get employment. They probably lived in practically the same circumstances in the South. The walks are very bad, and the steps and halls are indescribably dirty with piled up refuse. The apartment is dark and peculiar-looking."

The rooms are lighted in the day time by oil lamps. A coal stove is going all day for cooking hoccakes and sweet potatoes and boiling soiled clothes to be washed. Everything is unsanitary and odors from the front houses and the stables in the rear do not help."

"Mr. --- is a shipping clerk in the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, earning \$23.00 a week. Mrs. --- is interested in church work. The house is in excellent condition. The owner, a German woman, lives upstairs. The house is recently painted. Inside it is beautifully decorated. There are long glass doors, hard-wood floors, excellent modern furniture, lovely rugs, and lamps. Mrs. --- is very artistic and her home reflects her taste. There is modern plumbing and a porcelain sink. The family is a progressive one. There are flowers in the front yard and rear yard. The kitchen is spotless."

"This is the filthiest family visited. There are broken chairs on a dirty tumbledown porch. Rags in the hall emit the most offensive stench. Conditions here are conducive to the worst kinds of disease, immorality, and mortality. How they survive is a mystery. They have reached a state now where it amounts to apathy: they no longer care. The steps and walls are broken and there are no improvements at all. This family is talked about as keeping the dirtiest house on --- Street. Unless something is done soon, disease and death are inevitable. The reason they are not ejected is because the landlord would rather have the place filled than vacant."

Health

"One boy has a fractured spine. He was hurt by a car and they settled for little or nothing when told the boy was slightly injured. But he is injured for life and has to take electrical treatments. Another son is ill and gets \$5.00 a week insurance. The landlord is nagging them for the rent, although they have been here for six years. The mother says that two weeks ago her husband, being despondent, left her with these two children and everything to work out. She is a spotlessly clean housekeeper, as the apartment showed. An old organ stands in the corner. The furniture is not modern at all. The walls are in need of paint. When the husband left the landlord refused to make any improvements. He wants the rent in weekly payments now."

"When the baby died last week, four children were taken out of school. Three children have died in four years from exposure and pneumonia. This woman has borne eight children in eleven years, living in this house. She knows that her children died because of the conditions here. The husband gets forty cents an hour. He was cut ten cents an hour a month ago. Their rent is \$26.00 a month. There is an outside toilet, no bath, dark halls, dirty, broken-down walls, corroded, shaky, insect-ridden sink, windowless rooms, dank and moldy cellar, holes and nails in floors, etc. The conditions of this house are indescribable."

"This is a tubercular family. The father died of tuberculosis a few years ago, and a sister died of the same disease last year. The mother and son seem anxious to get out of their present surroundings. There is a lot of carousal and drinking by others in the family. The son has been with the mother only eight weeks and has not been able to find work. The house is not very nicely furnished. The walls are fair and the sinks and toilet in good condition. There is a very dirty bath tub which has not been used for a long time. A particularly filthy yard contains a stable or two and garbage pails."

"The husband was hurt by a truck about eight weeks ago as he was going to a job. He will probably get a settlement. They have a lodger who is tubercular and isn't particularly wanted by the family. An old mother lives with them. It has been hard getting along, but when the settlement comes for the husband it will be easier. This family admitted receiving aid from the city, even though they had 'a mite tucked away'. The apartment is clean, orderly and nicely furnished. Whether these people could have lived better, I do not know."

Dependency

"The husband has been ill in the hospital for four months. The youngest baby is only three months old. The family has no visible means of support. They have gone to the city for help, and, although they were promised that an investigator would be sent, none has been there. The mother is very despondent. The children, luckily, have been able to finish school. The landlord now threatens to dispossess them. The house is clean and well kept. The rooms are well lighted and the open windows are screened."

"The city paid the first month's rent but the family is now behind three months. Their insurance has been dropped. They have been dispossessed three times in a year. The husband appears to be shiftless and unconcerned. The wife wants milk for the children but can't get it. The husband looks tubercular. A child died from tuberculosis a few months ago. This is a very old house. The steps are decayed and the walls are in need of paint. The apartment is tidy but almost bare. There is a cot in one room which serves as kitchen and dining room. They have a coal stove and oil lamps. The toilet is used by two families."

"The plight of this family is of the worst nature. The wife became insane a few months ago. The settlement house looks after the children as much as possible. The father is a very nice man, but illiterate and a victim of his circumstances. The Prudential Insurance Company has condemned the houses in three other streets where they are going to build modern apartments, but all of the houses in this block should be condemned. This family lives in two rooms. The furniture is of the worst type. The beds are infested with bugs and there is no bed clothing. There is no water in the house."

"Mr. --- has just received his second notice to move. He was a cement mixer for the city but has been out of a job for over a year. Mrs. --- works two or three days a week washing, earning \$6.00 a week. She has a baby three months old. The city gives the family \$2.00 a week for food and milk for the baby. The house is in disorder. The rooms are dark, the halls need paint, and there are holes in the floor in the kitchen. The steps in front are old and dangerous."

"Mr. --- seems to be a quiet type of man. The house is clean and the beds have white spreads. The Overseer of the Poor pays the rent this month. The Social Service Bureau gives the family \$4.00 a week for food. The boy goes out each morning looking for odd jobs. The wife makes \$1.00 a week washing. The kitchen was painted recently but the rooms need papering and the halls are in very bad condition. The steps are old and dangerous. The toilet is used by two families and the patrons of a barber shop on the ground floor."

Recreation and Use of Leisure Time

"The husband once made good money as a lather. He drinks a great deal. He looks prosperous and is still able to get on by playing the numbers. He is unprogressive and content only with drinking and card playing. He is very displeased with the quarters, although he has lived here for seven years. He thinks the rent is too high - and it is. He is able to support his wife and lodger somehow. The apartment is nicely furnished, although it is in a terrible-looking tenement. The steps and hall are dark and dirty. Oil lamps are used in the hall. An outside toilet is used by three families."

"Although anxious to move, they do not seem as concerned as the other occupants. They are able to buy food cheaply at the Centre Market. When out of coal, they have to use oil for cooking. They are not particularly pleased at the mention of social centers, but prefer playing cards and drinking. The furniture is dilapidated, the beds very dirty, and the sinks infested with water bugs and roaches. Bottles are everywhere. The rooms are dark and stuffy and the nearness to the collar makes them damp."

"Their families are well known in North Carolina. His cousin is a dean, a sister teaches, and a brother is a druggist. They are well known in Newark and New York. They entertain often and drive away places week-ends. They are going to drive to North Carolina for his vacation. The apartment is very clean. There are three beautifully furnished bedrooms with all latest appointments."

"A church-going, 'policy'-playing, gin-drinking, and lodge-belonging family. They admit doing all of these things. They are all fairly well dressed and well fed. They are seemingly proud of the number of years they have been in the city. They agree that they are not getting their money's worth. The apartment is neat and fairly well furnished. They have a radio and parlor suite. The halls are dark. A toilet in the hall is used by three families."

"I tried to get into a number of apartments in this short street but with no success, for all are afraid of agents or 'stools'. This street is said to be the habitat for all underworld activities - prostitution, speakeasies, gambling, numbers, etc. The police are always raiding here. The people are satisfied with this life. Most of the people who loiter around in this street are young."

Broken Homes

"Mrs. --- does housework three days a week, earning \$9.00. The husband left to obtain work and has not returned. The house is filthy and the children very dirty. Until recently Mrs. --- received help from the city. When Mrs. --- goes out to work her sister next door looks after the children. The beds are in the kitchen, which is dark and dingy-looking. The halls are in very bad condition with the plaster torn out. The steps are steep and old."

"The husband deserted months ago, leaving this woman with three small children. She says that she cannot find him. The children are very alert and intelligent. They fix their own meals and stay home alone when the mother is out. They are neat and polite. The settlement house helps this family during the winter. They are months behind in rent. The rooms are light, but stuffy. The walls

are sooty from oil lamps and coal stoves. The hall in the house reeks with a combination of odors, most of them from the ill-kept stores on the street floor. The hall outside of the apartment is littered with trash and refuse."

"Her husband deserted her soon after the last baby was born. Why, she could not say. The woman for whom she worked interceded and succeeded in getting a fund for the children. She doesn't want to live in this neighborhood but has not been able to get away. She will go back to relatives in Georgia when she is able. She doesn't know where her husband is, but 'hopes he is dead'. The rooms are very neat; the children clean and well dressed. She makes all their clothes. She hasn't been able to buy much furniture for the house."

"This woman has been widowed for five years. Six months ago as she was on her way to a job a trolley car knocked her down, breaking her shoulder bone. She stayed in the hospital eight weeks. The Public Service didn't call on her and the physician did nothing about it. There was no compensation or suit at all. Her son had worked in Swift's packing house but became rheumatic and at nineteen is incapacitated. They are two months in arrears in rent. There is hardly any furniture here. Installment houses have taken most of it away. The rooms are small and dark and in need of much repair. The toilet is on the back porch next to the kitchen."

"Her husband deserted her some years ago. The state gives her \$3.50 a week for the child. She is barely able to get along. Formerly she was able to work a day or two a week, but now, since her fingers have become injured, she is not able to do anything. She seems intelligent and wants to rear the children in some other place, but since the state gives her a pension she cannot leave. The halls of this apartment are kept very clean. Italians live here, too. This apartment is kept as clean as possible. There are no screens to the windows and flies abound. The furniture is decent-looking. The walls are newly painted."

Old Age

"This old man and his wife have lived here fourteen years with two bachelor lodgers. They don't seem much concerned with their surroundings. I wasn't allowed in the flat, but they were willing enough to talk. They appreciate the high rent they pay, saying that they paid \$18 in 1918 and that their rent has advanced steadily. They are totally illiterate. Their part in life consists of working and eating. The place is a veritable fire-trap. The halls have queer turns in them and an oil lamp serves as a hall light. There is no gas or electricity in the house. A toilet with no water in it creates all sorts of insects and germs. The sinks are rusty and tumbledown. These people pay \$23 a month rent."

"This old lady lives here with two orphan grandchildren. Her husband deserted her many years ago and died a few years ago in North Carolina. The city has been helping her since February. She does a little ironing when she gets it and her daughter helps her. The son helps a peddler one day a week. They are able to give the landlord a few dollars now and then, but the rent is long overdue. The house is scrupulously clean. There is a bed in every room. They are very satisfied and think the landlord is an 'angel'."

"This is a miserable place indeed. The one room is windowless, damp, and extremely unhealthy. The toilet is in the cellar which is damp and very squalid. This poor widow is without funds and wants to move. She receives a little help from friends. When she asked for charity at the City Hall she was told that she would be put in the City Home. She doesn't want to go there. Her furniture, trunks, and clothing are covered with mold."

"This widow has no financial support. Her two sons do not help her. She is very ill and is asthmatic. The house has been condemned so that she has not had to pay rent. The place is not fit for any one to live in. She makes quilts and blankets when she is able to sit up. She is very cheerful and 'trusts in the Lord'. There is no water in her two rooms. The fellows in the pool room next door and friends bring her water and coal. The bed, stove, table, and chair are all in one room. The toilet is directly outside the door, surrounded by mud inches deep."

Home Ownership

"Of these eight or ten houses this is the only one owned by the occupant. He has had his job for many years and has saved his money. He keeps the house in first-class shape. He is always painting and repairing. At present, he is worried about two things, the death of his wife two weeks ago and the constant nuisance raised by the family next door who drive away all of his second-floor tenants. A lady comes in and cleans here and everything is shining and white. It is very well furnished."

Employment

"This is an average, working-class Negro family. The men have been working steadily for six weeks and all are contented. They go to church regularly and are considered 'good church people', the father being a deacon. They think themselves 'blessed' and lament the misfortune of those around them. This house fronts on a wide street which affords them lots of light. The back yard is fairly large and very clean. The halls are dark, but unlittered, and the furniture is old, but decent-looking. The walls are cracked and papered over many times. The sinks are of the oldest type. There is a wooden floor, a zinc and lead bath tub, and a wooden toilet. The plumbing is often out of order."

"This family has always lived in New Jersey. The grandmother is lame. She says that they do not bother with any other families on the street. The father has been an expert ice-cream maker for a Newark caterer for years. The mother makes clothes for wealthy whites. The apartment is beautifully furnished with deep Persian rugs, an expensive radio, a piano, and lamps. There is a breakfast nook and an alcove. The bathroom appointments are very modern - showers and many mirrors. They don't mind the rent they pay because the landlord keeps everything in excellent shape."

"Mr. --- is a mechanic and assistant manager of a garage, earning \$40.00 a week. Mrs. --- was busy getting the boy ready to go to the Bordontown School. The house is in perfect condition, and beautifully furnished. There is a breakfast room with a green set, a kitchen with frigidaire, new gas stove, and all modern improvements. The family enjoy motoring."

"This is a particularly industrious family in which all of the members seem ambitious to get on. The wife runs a hand laundry and delves into politics on a small scale. They are proud of their church connections, their insurance policies, ownership of furniture, etc. The exterior of the house is not particularly inviting, but the interior is very tastefully fitted. They are proud of their home and have provided a home for their parents. The plumbing is modern and they have electric lights, electric irons, a telephone, and a radio."

"Mr. --- has been in the trucking business for eleven years, earning about \$50 a week. It is a cultured, educated, high-type family. Mrs. --- is interested in the church, Y.W.C.A., and clubs. One daughter teaches school and another is a city nurse. They are prominent in church and society, belonging to card clubs, etc. The house was recently decorated. The daughter presented the mother with a fine new dining room set and living room furniture. There is a porcelain sink. The halls and steps and outside steps are in good condition."

"Reverend --- has been a minister for over twenty years but has no charge at the present time. Mrs. --- does cleaning two days a week, earning \$4.00 a week. Her son is unemployed. A daughter-in-law irons five days a week, earning \$18.00. She took one year's training as an undertaker and intends to resume her studies when her husband gets a job. The families share expenses. The house has recently been decorated and is in good condition, although the halls and steps are in very bad condition. There are many windows and the rooms are light and airy. Mrs. --- says that the basement is occupied by a man who ripens bananas and that the odor is so bad that she has made a complaint."

"Mr. --- conducted his own orchestra until the recent depression. He has been sick with heart trouble and could not work. He works at odd jobs a few days a week. Mrs. --- is a dressmaker, earning \$24.00 a week. Both are prominent in church and society, belonging to card clubs, civic, and literary clubs. The home is clean and neat, and well furnished. The house is owned by a Negro."

III

HEALTH

Essex County's Negro death rate of 18.4 in 1930 ranked fourth highest among all counties in the state. Somerset, Ocean, and Morris Counties, alone, had higher Negro death rates. The county's total death rate was 10.7, practically the same as that for the state (10.6) and eighth lowest among all counties.

Newark's Negro population had a much higher death rate, 21.63 during the same period. This was almost double that of the total population 12.0 per 1,000.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN NEGRO AND TOTAL POPULATIONS OF NEWARK 1930

<u>NEGRO POPULATION</u>		
<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Per cent of Total Negro Deaths</u>
Total	841	100.0
Tuberculosis of the lungs	165	19.6
Organic diseases of the heart	111	13.1
Pneumonia	69	8.2
Violent deaths	61	7.2
Acute nephritis and Bright's Disease	51	6.0

<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>		
<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Per cent of Total Deaths</u>
Total	5,344	100.0
Organic diseases of the heart	1,032	20.2
Cancer and other malignant tumors	487	9.1
Acute nephritis	435	8.5
Tuberculosis of the lungs	421	7.8
Violent deaths	399	7.4

A study made of the causes of deaths occurring in the Third Ward of Newark during 1930 shows that although Negroes formed but 44.9 per cent of the total ward population they comprised 52.1 per cent (237 of the 455 total deaths) of the deaths.

The crude Negro death rate for this area, 19.8 per 1,000 population, was lower than the Negro death rate for the city, 21.63, but was higher than the total death rate for the ward, 17.01. It will be noted that the total death rate for this ward was considerably higher than that for the city as a whole (12.0), showing that the environmental conditions of this area tended to affect the mortality of other groups as well as Negroes.

A further analysis of mortality in the Third Ward shows that Negroes accounted for 92.3 per cent of all deaths from homicides, 77.4 per cent of all deaths from congenital debility and malformations, 70.7 per cent of the deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs, 69.2 per cent of those from broncho pneumonia, 66.6 per cent from lobar pneumonia, 46.1 per cent from Bright's Disease and nephritis, 40 per cent of accidental deaths, and 31.4 per cent of deaths from organic heart disease.

Negro Births and Mortality

There were 1,026 Negro births in Newark during 1931. This percentage of total births (10.8) is the same as 1930 and a slight decrease from that of 1929, which was 11.0. The highest percentage of Negro births was in Ward #3 which carried 30.6 per cent of the total Negro births of the city. In Wards Three, Seven, and Fifteen the Negro births represented more than one-fourth of the total births of those wards.

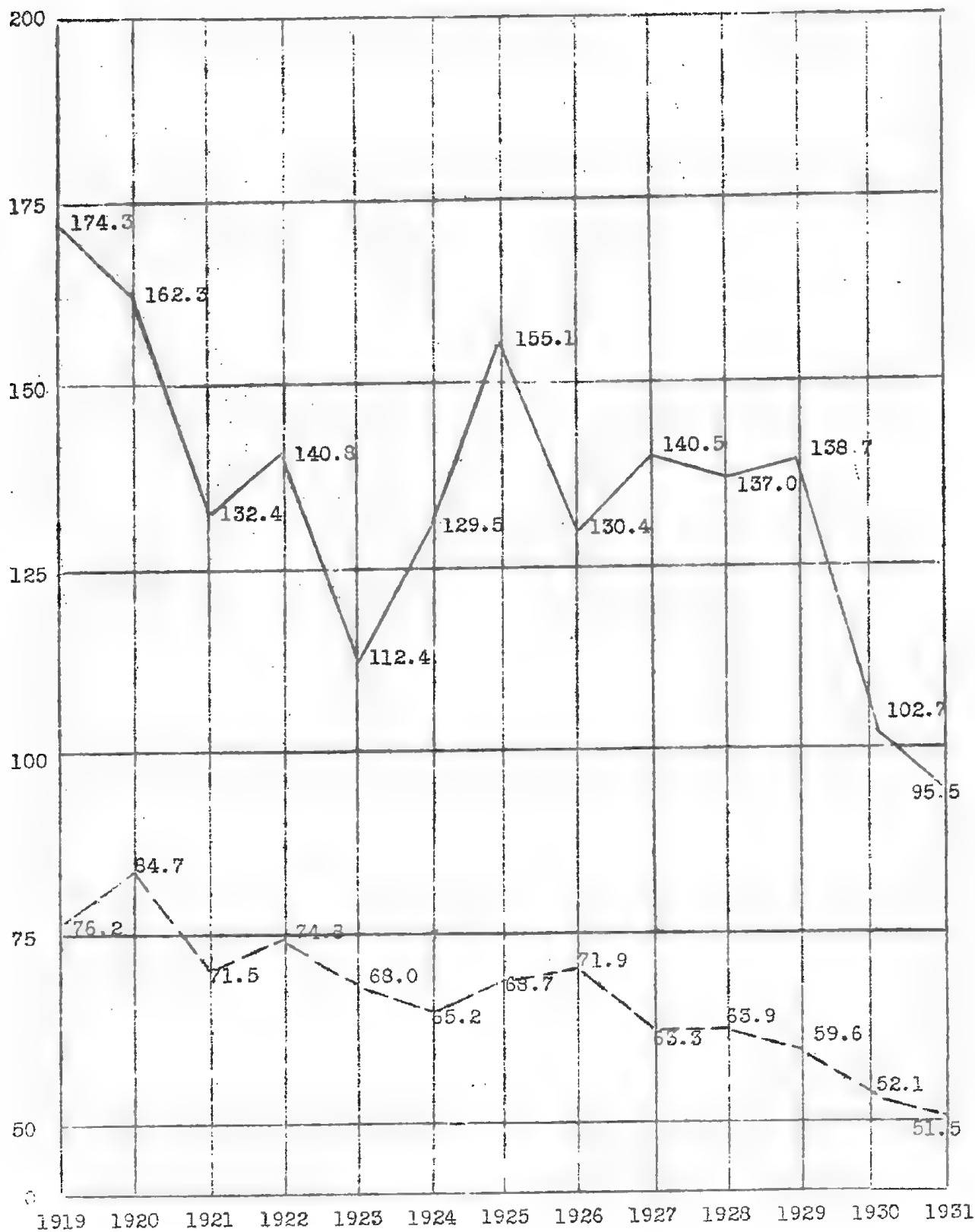
NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY COLOR AND WARDS NEWARK, N. J. 1931

Ward	BIRTHS			DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR			INFANT MORTALITY RATE	PER CENT NEGRO	
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	Births	Deaths under 1 year
1	539	490	49	33	27	6	61.2	9.1	18.1
2	156	116	40	16	13	3	102.6	25.6	13.7
3	517	203	314	44	10	34	85.1	60.7	77.3
4	80	60	20	6	4	2	75.0	25.0	33.3
5	311	289	22	23	20	3	73.9	7.1	13.0
6	318	262	56	24	20	4	75.5	17.6	16.9
7	256	149	107	20	11	9	78.1	41.8	45.0
8	724	682	42	33	29	4	45.6	5.8	12.1
9	792	740	52	24	21	3	30.3	6.5	12.5
10	427	374	53	26	22	4	60.9	12.4	15.4
11	420	388	32	20	19	1	47.6	7.6	5.0
12	369	356	13	26	23	3	70.5	3.5	11.5
13	902	891	11	32	32	0	35.5	1.2	-
14	619	531	88	40	29	11	64.6	14.2	27.5
15	259	187	72	16	10	6	61.8	27.8	37.5
16	680	653	27	30	26	4	44.1	4.0	13.3
N.R.*	2,157	2,109	28	77	76	1	36.0	1.3	1.3
Total	9,506	8,480	1,026	490	392	98	51.5	10.8	20.0

* Non-resident

Source: Child Hygiene Division, Department of Health, October 15, 1932.

TREND OF TOTAL AND NEGRO INFANT MORTALITY RATES
NEWARK
1919 - 1931



Source: Division of Child Hygiene, Newark

— Negro
--- Total

The infant mortality rate for Negroes was 95.5, 7.2 per cent lower than in 1930. There were 98 deaths under one year in contrast with 109 during the previous year. Fifty-one deaths occurred in the first month of life, representing more than 52 per cent of the deaths under one year. It is rather interesting to find that the facts in regard to mortality are practically the same among Negroes as among whites except that the rates as a whole are higher. The infant mortality rate, even with the reduction, is almost double that of the white.

There was also a reduction in the neo-natal mortality rate for Negroes over the previous years - 49.7 for 1931, 52.7 for 1930, and 68.4 for 1929. However, the reduction is less for the deaths under one month than for the deaths under one year. The neo-natal mortality rate for the city in 1931 was 50.

It is very interesting to compare specific death rates for Negro infants with specific death rates for the city as a whole. A report from the Child Hygiene Department of the Department of Health in 1930 states, "The specific death rate from diarrhoeal diseases among Negro infants in Newark is practically the same as that for white infants. This is an important fact. It indicates that in spite of all the social, economic, and housing disabilities surrounding Negroes they are able to show the same reduction in deaths from diarrhoeal diseases as has been shown for the whites. On the other hand, certain causes of death seem to be beyond the influence of more education. Specific death rates from diseases of early infancy, congenital debility and prematurity are 70 per cent higher among Negroes than among the whites; and the specific death rate for respiratory diseases is practically two and one-half times as high."

Illegitimacy

Five and seven-tenths (60) of the total Negro births in 1930 were illegitimate as compared with one per cent of the total white births. These 60 illegitimate Negro births were 39.7 per cent of the total illegitimate births in the city during 1930.

BIRTHS BY COLOR AND ILLEGITIMACY, NEWARK, N. J., 1919-1931

Year	Total Births	Total White Births	Total Negro Births	Total Illegitimate Births	Per cent Total Births Negro	Per cent Total Illegitimate Births Negro
1919	11,315	10,814	499	137	4.4	38.1
1920	11,734	11,189	542	127	4.6	33.0
1921	11,705	11,070	632	145	5.3	29.7
1922	10,993	10,376	611	145	5.5	37.2
1923	11,111	10,395	712	118	6.4	
1924	11,449	10,610	834	169	7.3	
1925	10,852	9,961	890	177	8.2	41.0
1926	10,460	9,471	989	114	9.5	45.4
1927	10,042	9,020	1,018	125	10.1	
1928	9,802	8,722	1,080	172	11.0	47.1
1929	9,965	8,868	1,097	160	11.0	
1930	9,824	8,759	1,061	151	10.8	59.7
1931	9,506	8,480	1,026	149	10.8	

Source: Division of Child Hygiene, Newark.

An additional comparison of the relative health status of Negroes and whites is shown in the vital index for the Negro and the total population. The theory underlying the vital index is that if the ratio of births over deaths (the vital index) exceeds 100, the population is biologically healthy, but if the ratio is less than 100 the population is decadent. The following table indicates that the biological health of the Negro population has improved 17.1 per cent during the last thirteen years, while that of the total population decreased 12.3 per cent. This rate is undoubtedly affected by a rapidly diminishing white birth rate.

**VITAL INDEX OF NEGRO AND TOTAL POPULATION
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
1919-1931**

	BIRTHS		DEATHS		EXCESS BIRTHS OVER DEATHS		VITAL INDEX	
	Total	Negro	Total	Negro	Total	Negro	Total	Negro
1931	9,506	1,026	5,306	704	4,200	322	179.2	145.7
1930	9,824	1,061	5,447	783	4,377	278	180.4	135.5
1929	9,965	1,097	5,857	811	4,108	286	170.1	135.2
1928	9,802	1,080	5,735	787	4,167	293	170.1	137.2
1927	10,042	1,018	5,296	753	4,748	265	189.2	135.2
1926	10,460	989	5,606	684	4,854	325	186.5	144.6
1925	10,852	890	5,447	638	5,405	252	199.2	139.4
1924	11,449	834	5,111	558	6,338	276	180.6	149.4
1923	11,111	712	5,221	475	5,890	237	188.6	149.7
1922	10,993	611	5,209	436	5,784	175	211.0	140.1
1921	11,705	632	4,776	416	6,929	216	245.1	151.9
1920	11,734	542	5,551	445	6,183	99	213.2	122.2
1919	11,315	499	5,534	401	5,781	98	204.4	124.4

(note - Vital Index = ratio between births and deaths; if ratio exceeds 100, population is biologically healthy; if less, it is regarded as decadent)

Tuberculosis*

The city of Newark has one of the highest rates for tuberculosis among Negroes in the entire country. The average rate for the three-year period, 1928-1930, was 407, 25 per cent higher than the rate for Essex County and 70 per cent higher than the rate for the state. The rate in the last two years has increased sharply, moreover, registering 491 for 1930. The highest rate recorded by the Census Bureau in 1926 for those cities in which the data are given was 331 for New Orleans. In that year the rate for Newark was 329.

The Negro tuberculosis mortality rate in Essex County is nearly five times as high as the white, while for the city of Newark it is over five times as high in the three-year period, 1928-1930. East Orange, a suburban city, has a white tuberculosis mortality of only 32 per 100,000, with a Negro mortality rate at 158. This, again, while low is nearly five times the white rate. Orange, with

*A Study of Tuberculosis Among the Negroes of New Jersey, New Jersey Tuberculosis League, Beatrice A. Myers.

COLORED DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

AS PER CENT OF WHITE

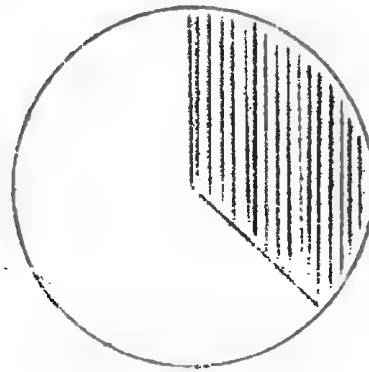
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

AVERAGE 1929--1930

Population
9 per cent Colored



All Tuberculosis Deaths
37 per cent Colored



TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS

Under 5 Years of Age
67% Colored



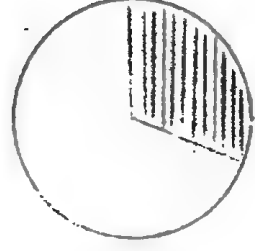
5 to 14 Years
69% Colored



15 to 24 Years
48% Colored



25 Years and Over
31% Colored



a white rate of 77, reports a Negro rate of 212, nearly three times as high. The differences in rates between the cities of this county are very significant. Congestion and heavy industry produce high rates for both races; the better living conditions and high standard of living of a suburban community produce comparatively low rates for both races.

WHITE AND NEGRO DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS
IN CERTAIN CITIES OF NEW JERSEY
AVERAGE 1928-1930

City	White		Negro	
	Average Deaths	Rate	Average Deaths	Rate
Newark	314	78.4	161	407.0
Jersey City	261	86.4	36	281.9
Trenton	93	80.6	19	238.7
Camden	71	66.6	20	172.5
Elizabeth	76	70.1	10	208.4
East Orange	20	51.8	8	158.4
Atlantic City	30	60.4	35	229.2
Perth Amboy	29	68.4	2	201.6
Montclair	10	29.7	11	190.4
Orange	25	77.2	11	212.5
New Brunswick	27	82.5	4	206.6
Plainfield	13	42.9	7	183.9

The city of Newark contains 19 per cent of the Negro population of the state, but from 1928-1930, 32 per cent of the Negro deaths from tuberculosis occurred here. At present, the rate is higher than it has been since 1917. The 1930 rate is 1.3 per cent higher than that for 1920 and 53.1 higher than in 1924 when it reached its lowest point.

The long-time trend line has a somewhat different appearance from that for New Jersey. A definitely rising tendency is shown to 1909, after which there was a very slight downward trend. The high point in deaths from tuberculosis usually experienced in 1918 was reached in 1917 by the Newark Negro population, followed by a comparatively slow decline which did not reach its lowest point until 1924 and which was interrupted by a rise in 1920. Since 1924 there has been a very decided rise in the rate, as has been pointed out. From the beginning of the period under review there has been a tendency for the difference between the white and Negro rates to become greater. The average Negro rate for the period 1902 to 1904 was 2-1/5 times as high as the white. We have seen that for the period 1928-1930 it is over five times as high.

COLORED AND WHITE DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS

IN NEWARK - 1902 to 1930

Rates per 100,000 population

Logarithmic Scale



*Data for 1913 and 1914 not available

The Negro population of Newark makes up less than one-tenth of the total, yet 37 per cent of the deaths from tuberculosis in 1929 to 1930 were Negro. Two-thirds of the deaths under five years of age were of colored infants and over that proportion, namely, 69.4 per cent - of those between five and fourteen were of Negro children. Deaths among Negro young people accounted for nearly half of those between fifteen and twenty-five years of age.

NEGRO DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
AVERAGE 1929-1930

Age Group	Total Deaths	Negro Deaths	Per cent Negro
All ages	325	121	37.3
Under 5	11	7	66.7
5 to 14	16	11	69.4
15 to 24	63	30	47.9
25 and over	235	73	30.8

The scourge which this disease is among the Negroes in Newark is graphically shown in the chart on the next page, comparing the rates, age group for age group, with those for white people. The two-year average for 1929 and 1930 is used in this chart, the 1928 figures not being available. In each age group through nineteen the rate for colored people is over ten times that for white people. If all tuberculosis deaths under fifteen are considered together, the Negro rate is 22 times the white rate.

AGE, COLOR, AND TUBERCULOSIS *
IN NEWARK

										of whites in the same age group.
The tuberculosis death rate for Negroes under 5 years is	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	times that								
" " " " " " 5 to 9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" " " " " " 10 to 14	40	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" " " " " " 15 to 19	17	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" " " " " " 20 to 24	6	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" " " " " " 25 to 29	5	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" " " " " " 30 to 34	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" " " " " " 35 to 44	5	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" " " " " " 45 to 54	3	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" " " " " " 55 to 64	3	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
" " " " " " 65 and over	2	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "

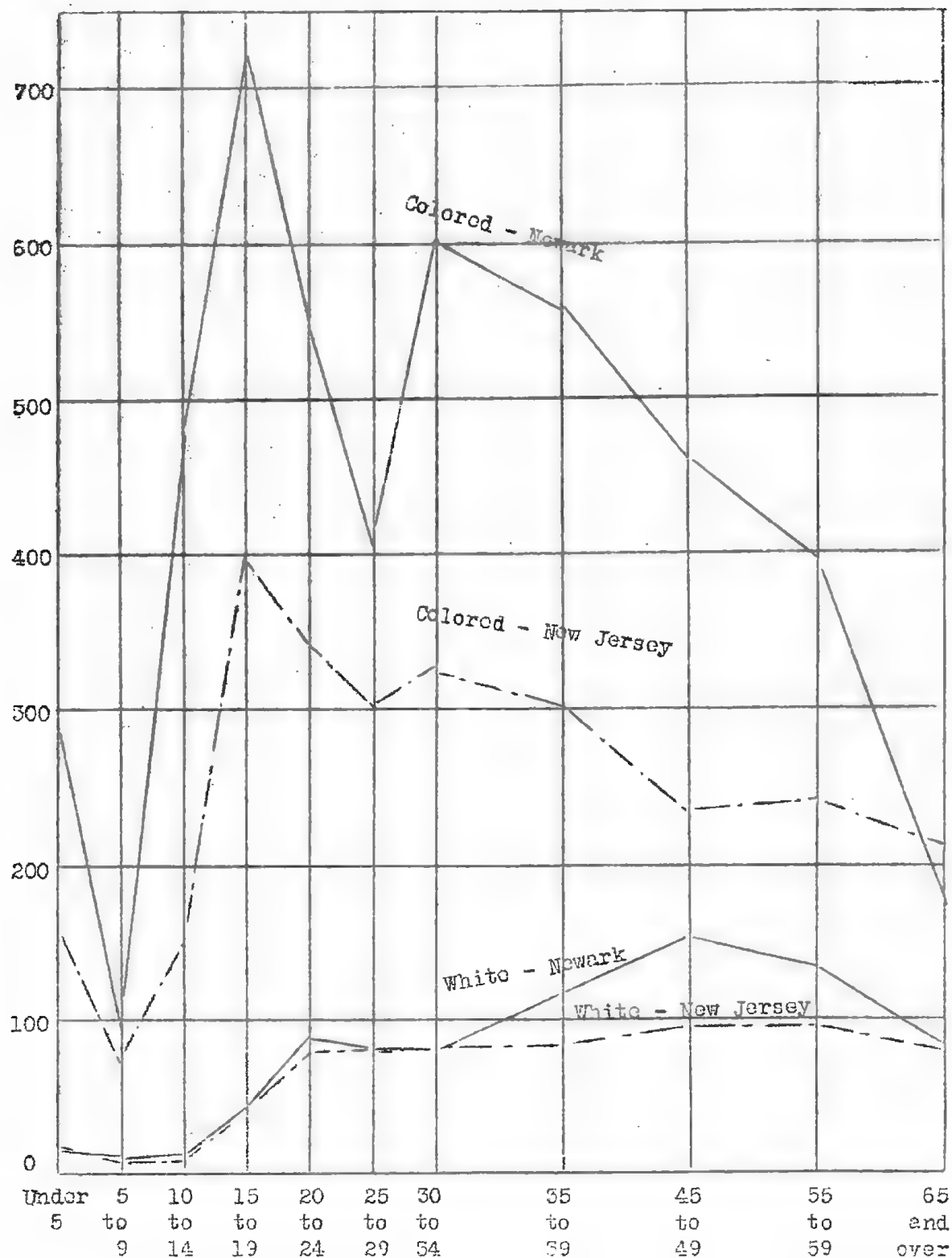
* Based on average number of deaths in Newark, 1928-1930.

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN NEWARK AND NEW JERSEY

BY COLOR AND AGE GROUPS

AVERAGE 1929 AND 1930

Rates per 100,000 population



That this situation is unnecessary is shown by a comparison of the rates for the city of Newark with those for the state as a whole. Urban communities ordinarily have higher mortality rates than rural, and likewise the rates for the cities of a state are usually higher than those for the state as a whole. The rates for tuberculosis mortality among the white people of Newark, however, are only very slightly above those for the state as a whole, while the Negro rate for the city of Newark is more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as high as that for the state as a whole, great as that is.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES IN NEWARK BY WARDS
AVERAGE 1927-1929
WITH NEGRO POPULATION AT LAST CENSUS

Ward	Negro Population	Per cent of Ward	Tuberculosis Death Rate	
			White	Negro
Total	38,890	8.7897	74.2*	308.5*
First	1,415	5.3868	61.6	229.9
Second	2,159	18.2780	129.2	430.8
Third	11,947	44.8865	84.2	282.7
Fourth	1,053	15.4759	228.7	305.0
Fifth	1,076	6.0018	100.2	421.9
Sixth	2,320	10.9300	64.0	130.2
Seventh	4,349	30.6981	137.8	207.3
Eighth	2,142	5.4785	71.1	258.0
Ninth	2,076	3.4472	35.2	346.2
Tenth	1,660	8.1689	54.3	413.2
Eleventh	1,121	4.0585	57.7	310.1
Twelfth	413	1.9013	123.2	549.0
Thirteenth	313	.5511	55.0	-
Fourteenth	3,137	9.7714	80.0	218.5
Fifteenth	2,665	19.3335	105.2	475.0
Sixteenth	1,036	2.2591	55.6	267.3

* Including 34 white and 5 Negro deaths non-resident or with residence unknown.

Five of the wards of the city give rates over 400 per 100,000. These are the Second, Fifth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Fifteenth. The Twelfth Ward with a Negro population of only 413 returns a rate of 549.0. While this should not be considered final as it is based on a total of only 7 deaths for the three years, it cannot be greatly questioned after one sees the conditions along the dumps where those people try to keep alive. The Second and Fifteenth Wards are on the edges of the Black Belt of Newark where, evidently, conditions were worse than at its heart.

Six wards return rates between 250 and 400, including the Third, Ninth, Fourth, Eighth, Eleventh, and Sixteenth. The Third Ward, where nearly one-third of all the Negroes in the city live, shows a tuberculosis mortality rate for them of 282.7, which is 3-1/3 times the white rate for the ward, 84.2. The Eighth and Ninth wards each have over 2,000 Negroes, making up respectively 5 per cent and 3 per cent of their populations. The other three wards under consideration have only a few over 1,000 Negroes, who in the Fourth Ward are 15 per cent of the total. The actual number of Negroes in each ward is evidently not a valuable criteria of their living conditions. We really should know on how many blocks in each ward they are concentrated and what is the extent of congestion in these blocks.

There are five wards remaining with Negro tuberculosis mortality rates of less than 250. Four of these are adjoining - the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixth, and Seventh. It cannot be considered accidental that the Thirteenth Ward, on the outskirts of Newark and primarily suburban in character, should have reported no Negro deaths during the three years considered. The white death rate in this ward is only 55.

In every ward the Negro mortality rate is considerably higher than that for whites. The Ninth Ward, with the low rate of 35 for white people, shows a rate of 346 for Negroes, nearly 10 times as high. In the Fourth Ward, where the Negro rate is 305, the white rate is very high, 229. The Sixth Ward has comparatively low rates for both Negroes and whites, 130 and 64, respectively. In the Twelfth Ward, where the unusual rate of 549 prevails for Negroes, the white rate is also high, though less than one-fourth of the former at 123.

No doubt, if Newark were divided into small study areas a correlation between living conditions and mortality rates would be found. In spite of all studies which purport to prove that there is no correlation between housing and tuberculosis mortality, it is only common sense to see that where there is congestion, unsanitary conditions, and lack of sunshine, combined with under nourishment, poor food, and ignorance of health laws, there the tubercle bacillus will thrive.

A study made by the Department of Institutions and Agencies in 1928 shows that 11 per cent of the first admissions to the institutions of the state were Negroes, though we have shown that the tuberculosis deaths are 20 per cent of the total. In Essex County 21 per cent of the admissions and 12 per cent of the patient days were for Negroes, compared to 33 per cent of the deaths.

Newark has long had special Negro clinics. For the six months - April to September, 1931 - an average of 233 cases were seen each month in the Negro clinics. Thirty-one per cent of all visits and 22 per cent of all new cases in the clinics in this period were Negro.

The Negro health work of the Essex County Tuberculosis League has been in progress under the guidance of the Negro Advisory Committee since the organization of the County League in 1929. Before this time the work was a part of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League.

The Negro Advisory Committee has a membership of twenty professional and laymen, representing the North Jersey Medical Society, the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Y.W.C.A. secretaries and Y.M.C.A. secretaries, community center workers, the New Jersey Urban League, and churches. The chairman of this committee is also a member of the Executive Board of the League as Chairman of the Negro Health Work.

To cultivate a more responsive attitude on the part of the Negro public, which public and private health agencies serve, and in order to stimulate the Negro members of the community to become more health conscious, health education projects are fostered. Adult Health Education, Child Health Education, and Professional Stimulation are phases of this work receiving attention.

In Newark, work with four groups of mothers is in progress. There are two groups of mothers of children to two years who are in attendance at the Baby Keep Well Stations of the Child Hygiene Department of the Board of Health. The nurse in charge encourages the mothers to attend, one hour before clinic, a food demonstration conducted by the nutrition nurse from this organization. This project has assisted the clinic nurse in introducing many good and inexpensive foods. Correct method of preparation and serving are emphasized.

The remaining two groups are composed of mothers of pre-school and school children, who meet monthly at the Young Women's Christian Association and at the Friendly Neighborhood House, Newark. The social agencies cooperate and refer families to either group, according to the district.

To foster child health education, health stories are told by teachers in various Sunday schools. Health examinations are held whenever possible and especially in connection with the physical education departments of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. The young people requiring supervision follow the same procedure as in adult cases.

Health movies are shown in Community Centers, the Christian Associations, and in the Recreation Centers of the Board of Education. This feature is particularly used in the summer and held out-of-doors.

Children between the ages of eight and eighteen are sent each summer to camps under the direction of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association for a period of three weeks. While the number of children sent is not large, it is felt that by participating in this program such habits will be developed and will continue to be practiced after returning home. These children are undernourished but not tuberculous.

Lack of hospital facilities in Essex County for colored physicians and nurses to obtain contact with the various new trends in the treatment of tuberculosis encouraged the opening of a Physicians' Institute held in hospitals and sanatoria with specialists as lecturers. With the cooperation of the North Jersey Medical Society, this project will be repeated.

Hospital Facilities

Information secured from the Newark Beth Israel, Newark Memorial, St. Barnabas, Hospital and Home for Crippled Children, St. James, Newark City, and Women's and Children's hospitals showed that all but the City Hospital, which has only ward accommodations, provided semi-private and private rooms for Negro patients able to pay for the services. Of this group, only the Beth Israel Hospital stated that separate accommodations were provided for Negroes. No Negro nurses are accepted for the nurse training schools and no Negro doctors permitted on the medical or consulting staffs. One Negro physician in the city is allowed courtesy privileges at the Newark Beth Israel Hospital.

A questionnaire sent to twenty-five hospitals in Essex County in 1931 discovered from those who replied that "it is only an occasional one of the hospitals in existence that will admit a Negro patient to its private or semi-private rooms. Although the law of the state requires that a doctor spend at least a year as a hospital interne before he is licensed to practice his profession, no hospital in the county, or the state at large, admits a Negro interne, or will train a Negro nurse. Only one hospital in the county grants courtesy privileges to a Negro physician.

In an effort to remedy such conditions a group of physicians and citizens in Newark organized, under the name of the Negro Better Health Guild of New Jersey, with two objectives - of improving the health and living conditions of Negroes in the state, and establishing a hospital in the county of Essex - and most likely in the city of Newark - for the purpose of furnishing medical care to the members of the Negro group, for the training of Negro nurses and internes, and to furnish practical hospital experience for Negro physicians. Consideration was given by the group of the possibility of taking over the present Kenney Memorial Hospital as a community hospital and developing it for the purposes mentioned above. Due to present economic conditions and a lack of enthusiastic leadership, the project has gradually become dormant.

Three private Negro health agencies are located in the city. The largest of these, the Kenney Memorial Hospital, at 132 West Kinney Street, was established in 1927. The institution has thirty beds, four of which are bassinets, and one crib. There is an out-patient free clinic functioning under a clinical staff of twelve physicians. Three hundred and fifty patients have received treatments with 870 visits at the clinics.

Approximately 4,100 in-patients had been cared for previous to October 1932. Fifty per cent were reported as full-pay cases, 40 per cent as semi-charity, and 10 per cent as full charity. During 1931 there were 244 admissions to the hospital and 218 visits to the out-patient free clinics.

A Woman's Auxiliary composed of a group of women in northern New Jersey shows active interest in the hospital by supporting two free beds and furnishing a sewing circle.

Visiting Nurse Association

Bedside nursing care is given by the Visiting Nurse Association staff of twenty-four nurses, two supervisors, and a director, two of the nurses being Negroes. Both Negro nurses handle cases in the "Hill" section and are said to have experienced no difficulty in handling white cases referred to them.

Although Negro physicians are said to cooperate with the organization by referring cases, the majority of Negro cases handled are insurance cases. Rarely do Negro families call for care as it was explained by the executive that frequently they do not have the money to call or do not understand how to apply for the service.

An increasing number of Negro maternity cases is being handled by the agency and nurses report that many Negro women make no plans for delivery and do not go to the City Hospital for confinement. Since an arrangement has been worked out with the city doctor whereby a visiting nurse goes in for after-care on all maternity cases delivered at home, this has increased the number of Negro cases.

During May 1932 the agency dismissed sixteen Negro mothers and babies in the maternity service. Out of six city cases dismissed during the month, four were Negroes.

The yearly report for 1931 for dismissed cases by color and age group follows:

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infant	289	1,879
Pre-school	127	1,657
School	102	1,116
Adult	937	5,160
Total	1,455	9,812

Another private hospital for Negroes, the Wright Sanatorium and Maternity Home, is located at 768 High Street. This institution was established in 1921 for medical, surgical, and maternity cases cared for under the direction of their own physicians. It was licensed by the State Department of Institutions and Agencies and registered by the American Medical Association. There are twelve beds in the hospital. The staff consists of one physician, two nurses, one maid, and one dietitian.

A privately sponsored Negro health organization, the Green Cross Nurse Association, established in 1924, includes work in six different departments of general social and relief work, community welfare work, and nursing. A three-year training course for nurses is offered, as well as a one-year practical training course. Fees are charged for both courses. In 1929 there were six women in the nurses' training course; in 1930, eight; in 1931, 12; and at the present time, 25. This agency does not have professional rating.

The Board of Health

One of the most encouraging phases of Newark's health program is the realization of the Negro health problem by the Board of Health, particularly by the Divisions of Child Hygiene and Health. Published reports of the Department indicate the (1) awareness of the problem, and (2) recommendations for correction. Each year the report of the Tuberculosis Division has called attention to the problem of tuberculosis among Negroes, and has advocated greater facilities, additional personnel and wider health education as means through which better health may be secured.

A few weeks ago Dr. Nathan Fine, in discussing this problem said, "Housing conditions are not sufficient for the influx of Negroes we have had in the last few years. In many cases five and ten live in one room. A certain amount of tuberculosis is advantageous for any community. In the poverty of today, however, colored babies are undernourished and very susceptible to the disease, which explains the high death rate among them."

The fact that the Negro infant mortality rate was reduced by one-half between 1919 and 1931, showing extraordinary improvement since 1929, testifies to the preventive work of the Division of Child Hygiene. Annually, the director of this division has called attention to the social conditions underlying a high Negro infant mortality rate. In 1928, when more than one-half of all the infant deaths of the year occurred in January, Dr. Levy, Director of the Division wrote:

"It can easily be appreciated by those familiar with social conditions that this exceedingly high neo-natal and infant mortality among the colored infants represents social, economic and housing conditions which seriously interfere with the health and well-being of the entire colored population. There is need for a much more vigorous campaign for ameliorating the conditions under which the colored live and the care which is given to their children."

The problem of Negro health is also noted in the city's venereal disease report. Some of the clinics operated by the Venereal Disease Bureau report 50 per cent Negro attendance. The tendency to regard this fact from the angle of racial morals is shown in the report of the Venereal Disease Bureau for the year 1927.

"The unemployment situation has added increased burdens upon the bureau. The unemployed are mostly unskilled workers who are without reserve funds and depend upon municipal support for shelter, maintenance, and medical aid. During the latter part of the year the attendance was increased over one hundred per cent in all the venereal clinics. There has also been a marked influx of colored people to our city from the southern states. These people are very lacking in good morals and venereal disease is increasing rapidly among them."

The field of venereal diseases among Negroes continues to offer a distinct challenge to intelligent public action.

IV

EARNING A LIVING

General occupation statistics for Newark as of the 1930 census showed 199,068 persons ten years of age and over gainfully employed. Of this number 113,007 or 56.8 per cent were native white; 64,838 or 32.6 per cent were foreign-born white; and 20,467 or 10.3 per cent were Negro.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS TEN YEARS OLD AND OVER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED
BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND SEX, FOR NEWARK, 1930

	GAINFULLY EMPLOYED						PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED		
	Total		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent			
Total	119,068	54.5	145,851	79.0	53,217	29.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white	113,007	51.6	76,757	71.0	36,250	32.7	56.8	52.6	68.1
Foreign-born white	64,838	57.0	55,092	91.3	9,796	18.3	32.6	37.8	18.4
Negro	20,467	65.3	13,308	85.7	7,159	45.3	10.3	9.1	13.5
Other races	706	90.7	694	96.4	12		0.4	0.5	

Prior to 1929 Negroes worked in some capacity in every large industrial plant. Even now in the plants operating only part time some are kept on. This is as true of men as of women, the latter being employed in cigar, cheap dress, toy and novelty factories.

In several instances men have risen to positions of responsibility. In others workers are restricted by precedents of not employing Negroes. A Negro plumber or electrician may work in Newark. A steamfitter must have his work approved by a master steamfitter. Yet the number of Negro workers in these occupations is small. In 1930 there were 29 plumbers and steamfitters, and 17 electricians.

Fully half of the employed Negro male workers are employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries, chiefly as unskilled workers. The occupations in which more than 200 Negro workers are employed include - auto mechanics, 223; painters, building trades, 229; laborers in construction, 1,320; laborers in iron and steel, 517; chauffeurs and truck drivers, 1,187; street laborers, 531; garage laborers, 253; railroad laborers, 306; coal yard laborers, 208; laborers, public service, 262; laborers, stores, 468; janitors, 236; porters, stores, 327; and servants, 376.

Among women the chief fields of employment are laundresses, not in laundries, laundry operatives, and servants.

There are a few fields in which Negro workers in Newark enjoy a virtual monopoly. These occupations include longshoremen, where Negro workers number 206 in a total of 290 workers. In the following occupations Negro workers form more than fifty per cent of the total: laborers in garages and coal yards, and porters other than in stores. As operatives and laborers in the automotive field Negro workers in Newark number approximately 1,600. This field offers to Negroes their greatest semi-skilled employment. Negro women are 517 of the 549 laundresses and 4,066 of 7,418 servants.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPINGS OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION
BY BROAD OCCUPATIONAL GROUPINGS
NEWARK, 1930.

OCCUPATION	TOTAL		NEGRO	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
All industries	145,851	53,217	13,308	7,159
Manufacturing and mechanical	70,132	14,321	6,632	1,111
Transportation and communication	14,655	1,491	2,750	5
Trade	26,412	4,948	1,227	78
Public service	5,046	64	360	1
Professional service	7,392	4,893	294	93
Domestic and personal service	9,441	13,682	1,719	5,808
Clerical occupations	12,181	13,811	218	61

The occupational distribution of Negro workers shows some interesting developments in the skilled trades. Between 1920 and 1930 the number of workers in specialized crafts or trades increased at a greater proportion than over before. In 1930 there were among Negro workers in Newark - 16 apprentices, 31 bakers, 14 blacksmiths, 132 brick and stone masons, 164 carpenters, 12 compositors, 17 electricians, 52 iron moulders, 59 machinists, 223 auto mechanics, 229 painters, and 28 foremen and overseers.

Among the professional and public service occupations there were 80 clergymen, 23 physicians, 27 trained nurses, 12 dentists, 7 chemists, 2 photographers, 29 mail carriers, and 5 policemen.

The field of business showed the most pronounced increases. In 1930 there were 132 retail dealers, 118 barbers, 84 tailors, 57 salesmen, 45 real estate agents, 36 builders and building contractors, 28 restaurant and cafe keepers, 27 insurance agents, 25 clerks in stores, 22 stenographers and typists, 14 owners of trucking concerns, 13 bookkeepers and cashiers, 12 undertakers, 11 agents and collectors, 5 manufacturers, 4 managers of plants, 3 wholesale dealers, and 2 photographers.

One of the greatest inequalities manifest in the industrial picture is the difference in wages of white and Negro workers. This is not always due to a double wage scale. More frequently it is due to the different types of employment held by each group, the Negro worker invariably holding the lower paid and least skilled positions. Thus, wage returns from 300 Negro families and 100 white families in Newark showed Negro men receiving a median weekly wage of \$20.44, while white men received \$22.00. Negro women received a median weekly wage of \$10.45 as compared with \$14.57 received by white women workers.

The ratio of Negro married women gainfully employed is higher in Newark than anywhere else in the state except Paterson. While 412 of every 1,000 Negro married women are gainfully employed away from home, only 120 of the native white and 80 of the foreign-born women are so engaged.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF WOMEN 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED
BY COLOR, NATIVITY, AND MARITAL CONDITION, NEWARK, 1930

	TOTAL		SINGLE AND UNKNOWN		MARRIED		WIDOWED AND DIVORCED	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	53,104	33.2	34,753	71.1	12,289	13.3	6,062	32.2
Native white	36,152	39.0	27,765	69.9	5,360	12.0	3,027	35.5
Foreign-born white	9,791	18.5	5,034	79.5	3,083	8.0	1,674	20.5
Negro	7,149	50.1	1,954	69.7	3,836	41.2	1,359	63.0
Other races	12	-	-	-	10	-	2	-

Public service employment for Negroes in Newark reached a new high in 1930 when they numbered more than 400. This group included physicians and nurses in city clinic departments, particularly the Child Hygiene, Tuberculosis, and Genito-Urinary Divisions of the Health Department; clerks in the Department of Public Works and the City Hospital; 187 employees in the Bureau of Street Cleaning; 76 employees in the Division of Water; and 83 post-office employees, of whom 40 are clerks and sub-clerks, and 29 are carriers and sub-carriers.

The major problem of industry in Newark for all people at the present time is that of securing employment. For Negroes the situation is particularly difficult. Though forming but one-twelfth of the city's population, they were one-third of the city's relief cases in 1931. In 1930 the per cent of Negroes among the unemployed was 16.9, though their percentage in the population was only 8.8. The effect of this situation is summed up as follows by a worker in close touch with the situation:

"The general effects include a noticeable weakening of faith in themselves to make 'a go' of it and likewise their wonder as to the importance of religion and 'just where the church comes in'. This is not material, but it is the thing which keeps people hanging on in order that they might work for and get material things. Mortgages are foreclosing on properties. Insurance policies are lapsing, affecting Negro business. Little stores are closing. Furniture dealers are taking back furniture, causing families to break - to live with relatives or friends, causing overcrowding and increasing the dangers of an already high immorality and mortality rate."

The per cent Negro in the unemployed population has been found to be always higher than the per cent Negro in the total population. The following table based upon the returns from eleven industrial communities in the state illustrates this point.

TOTAL AND NEGRO UNEMPLOYED AND PER CENT NEGRO
BY SELECTED COMMUNITIES
1930

<u>Community</u>	<u>U N E M P L O Y E D</u>			<u>Per cent Negro in Population</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Per cent Negro</u>	
Atlantic City	3,000	842	28.4	23.4
Bayonne	2,922	141	4.6	2.3
Camden	5,886	303	14.2	9.5
East Orange	1,740	315	18.9	7.1
Elizabeth	3,720	371	10.2	4.1
Hoboken	2,035	22	1.2	0.3
Jersey City	11,380	592	5.0	3.9
Newark	24,326	4,174	16.9	8.8
Passaic	3,506	193	5.6	2.9
Paterson	5,389	218	4.1	2.1
Trenton	5,333	572	11.6	6.5

V

EDUCATION

Negroes in Essex County have the seventh lowest illiteracy rate of Negroes in the state, 4.7. This rate is slightly higher than that of Essex County's total population, 3.7, but lower than that for all Negroes in the state, 5.1.

Newark's Negro illiteracy rate is 6.1 as compared with 5.1 for the total population, and ranks sixth highest among the twenty-five largest areas of Negro population in New Jersey. Only Burlington, Passaic, Bridgeton, Trenton, and Neptune Township have higher Negro illiteracy rates than Newark.

It is interesting to note that the rate of illiteracy among Negroes in Essex County increased from 4.0 in 1920 to 4.7 in 1930 whereas the rate for the total population decreased from 4.9 to 3.7. Similarly, the number of illiterate Negroes in Newark trebled and the rate increased from 4.5 to 6.1, whereas the rate for the city dropped from 6.0 to 5.1.

PER CENT ILLITERATE OF TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION
IN STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ESSEX COUNTY, AND NEWARK
1920-1930

	<u>Per cent illiterate</u>			
	1 9 3 0		1 9 2 0	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negro</u>
State of New Jersey	3.8	5.1	5.1	6.1
Essex County	3.7	4.7	4.9	4.0
Newark	5.1	6.1	6.0	4.5

Only 1.9 per cent of the Negroes interviewed stated that they had no formal schooling whereas 9.2 per cent of the white persons reported none. However, a larger percentage of white persons had gone beyond the elementary schools.

The educational status of the persons interviewed in Newark Negro and white families was as follows:

<u>Educational Status</u>	<u>Per cent of Total</u>	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
Total	100.0	100.0
No formal education	1.9	9.2
Some grade school	33.4	72.7
Some high school	11.5	14.2
Some college	.9	1.2
Professional and normal	.5	.8
Other (trade, commercial, apprenticeship, etc.)	1.8	1.9

In June 1932, 8,629 Negro pupils formed 10.2 per cent of the total enrollment in Newark public schools. One year previous, 8,265 Negro pupils formed 9.6 per cent of the city's total school enrollment.

Although a small separate school was maintained in the city about twenty years ago, this was discontinued at the death of its principal and no separate school for Negroes has existed in the city since that time.

The largest number of Negro pupils (773) attend the Morton Street School where they form 47.7 per cent of the school's total enrollment. The Robert Treat, Monmouth Street, Charlton Street, and Belmont Avenue schools reported over 500 Negro pupils, the figures being 647, 609, 608, and 595, respectively.

Forty-one Negro pupils were enrolled in three ungraded schools and 496 in the various Binet schools of the city in June 1932. One year previous, only 37 Negro pupils were in the ungraded schools and 222 in the Binet centers. This increase of 123.4 per cent occurred principally in the Montgomery Street and Coe's Place schools where many Negro children were transferred when the Washington Street School was closed and the entire Montgomery Street School made into a Binet center.

Statistics on Negro enrollment in the Newark public schools as of June 30, 1931 and 1932 were:

NEGRO PUPILS IN NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS
JUNE, 1931 AND 1932

<u>School</u>	<u>Negro Enrollment</u>	
	<u>1 9 3 1</u>	<u>1 9 3 2</u>
Barringer Senior High	65	88
Central " "	133	217
East Side " "	70	58
Market St. " "	26	5
South Side " "	23	48
West Side " "	28	39
Art School High School classes		23
Cleveland Junior High	37	45
Madison " "	1	2
Robert Treat " "	163	204
Abington Avenue Elementary	208	202
Alexander Street " "	5	5
Avon Avenue " "	103	86
Belmont Avenue " "	569	595
Bergen Street " "	17	12
Bragaw Avenue " "	4	5
Bruce Street " "	134	115
Burnett Street " "	408	384
Camden Street " "	5	5
Central Avenue " "	323	340
Charlton Street " "	503	608
Chestnut Street " "	190	153
Cleveland " "	26	31
Eighteenth Avenue " "	365	391

NEGRO PUPILS IN NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS
JUNE, 1931 AND 1932

<u>School</u>	<u>Negro Enrollment</u>	
	<u>1 9 3 1</u>	<u>1 9 3 2</u>
Elliot Street Elementary	65	61
Fifteenth Avenue "	16	15
First Avenue "	38	32
Fourteenth Avenue "	14	17
Franklin "	56	63
Garfield "	57	62
Hawkins Street "	84	52
Hawthorne Avenue "	3	3
Lafayette Street "	100	112
Lawrence Street "	13	5
Lincoln "	8	4
McKinley "	22	31
Madison "	3	-
Miller Street "	330	334
Monmouth Street "	379	609
Montgomery Street "	333	-
Morton Street "	565	773
Newton Street "	95	137
Oliver Street "	233	238
Peshine Avenue "	36	40
Ridge Street "	5	4
Robert Treat "	654	647
Roseville Avenue "	108	100
South Street "	159	107
South Eighth Street "	95	119
South 17th Street "	2	-
South Tenth Street "	8	17
Speedway Avenue "	18	15
Summer Avenue "	19	16
Summer Place "	53	60
Sussex Avenue "	37	32
Walnut Street "	5	1
Warren Street "	309	314
Washington Street "	195	-
Waverly Avenue "	50	79
Webster Street "	188	159
Wilson Avenue "	34	34
Girls' Continuation	56	78
Arlington Avenue Ungraded	9	8
Hanover Street "	12	17
Woodland Avenue "	16	16
Abington Avenue Binet	3	1
Alyea Street "	5	7
Burnett Street "	5	5
Eighteenth Avenue "	51	52
Elliott Street "	2	3
Franklin "	1	-

NEGRO PUPILS IN NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS
JUNE, 1931 AND 1932

<u>School</u>	<u>Negro Enrollment</u>	
	<u>1 9 3 1</u>	<u>1 9 3 2</u>
Ivy Street Binet	-	1
McKinley "	1	6
Montgomery St."	38	133
Morton Street"	25	29
Newton Street"	3	3
Peshine Avenue	2	2
South Street "	7	7
State Street "	28	34
Summer Avenue"	1	-
Webster Street	4	7
Wickliffe Street	47	53
Wilson Avenue "	1	2
Coe's Place "	98	151
School for the Deaf	8	10
Robert Treat Braille	2	3
Eighteenth Ave. Sight Conservation	4	6
Webster Street " "	1	1
Boylan Street Open Air	18	21
Branch Brook (Crippled Children)	9	8
Home for Crippled Children	8	9
Home Teaching Crippled Children	5	2
TOTAL	8,265	8,629

Tremendous gains have been made by Negroes in senior high school attendance. Whereas less than fifty Negro pupils attended the city high schools in 1918-1920, over 345 were reported in the senior high schools in 1930-1931 and 478 in 1931-1932. These 478 pupils formed 4.1 per cent of the total enrollment of the city's senior high schools. In addition, 251 Negro pupils were enrolled in the three junior high schools and were 8.9 per cent of the total enrollment.

TOTAL AND NEGRO ENROLLMENT IN NEWARK HIGH SCHOOLS
JUNE 30, 1932.

<u>School</u>	<u>Total Enrollment</u>	<u>Negro Enrollment</u>
Barringer Senior High	2,010	88
Central " "	2,662	217
East Side " "	1,986	58
Market Street "	377	5
Art School High School classes	629	23
South Side Senior High	1,933	48
West Side " "	1,791	39
Cleveland Junior High	1,081	45
Madison " "	994	2
Robert Treat " "	722	204

The city of Newark employs seven Negro teachers in its elementary schools, two of whom are located at the Monmouth Street School and one each at the Central Avenue, Newton Street, Oliver Street, Abington, and Morton Street schools. Negro normal school graduates also do some substituting work but few take the city examinations for teaching as the turnover of teachers is exceedingly low. Only one Negro teacher is now on the list for appointment, and she ninety-fifth on the list for appointment.

The educational status of the Negro child in the schools appears to be lower than that of the white. While there have been several studies of the intelligence ratings of the two groups, the more recent investigations into the field warrant the conclusion that much of the difference in the so-called native intelligence between the Negro and the white children may be explained on the ground of difference in environment and education. Required to help at home and to aid in the economic support of the family, handicapped by broken homes and inadequate family control to a greater extent than is the white child, the adjustment of the Negro child is certain to be slow. A brief glimpse of this situation may be obtained from the following table covering the number of schools attended and the number of home addresses of 132 white and 94 Negro children in two Newark public schools.

MEDIAN NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ATTENDED AND NUMBER OF HOME ADDRESSES
SINCE ENTERING FIRST GRADE OF ALL 12 YEAR OLD PUPILS
IN TWO NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS, OCTOBER 1931.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Median Grade</u>	<u>Median Schools Attended</u>	<u>Median Number of Home Addresses</u>
School A				
White pupils	93	7.46	2.11	2.71
Negro pupils	42	6.0	2.93	3.58
School B				
White pupils	39	6.36	2.53	2.25
Negro pupils	52	5.56	3.5	4.5

This table points clearly to the fact that retardation of Negro pupils, shown in the second column, is immediately connected with two social factors - frequent changes of residence and schools.

Perhaps there is no more serious problem in the field of Negro education than that of vocational training for the Negro child. Essex County has made some effort at adjustment in this direction but the results are as yet in the preliminary stage, for while vocational facilities may be available there is always some question as to the placement of Negro graduates.

The Junior Employment Service of the Essex County Vocational schools during the first six months of 1931 placed 34 Negro youth - 25 girls and 9 boys. This, however, was a period of marked unemployment and should not be regarded as a true index of the average number placed. The Negro boys applying at this office are usually placed in the following occupations: auto mechanics and helpers, chauffeurs, drivers, and helpers, garage attendants, auto paint sprayers, porters, elevator operators, general factory operatives, foot-press operators,

delivery boys, bell-hops, and canvassers. Girls are most readily placed as domestic workers, cooks, children's nurses, general factory operatives, laundry operators, steam pressers, power machine operators, and waitresses.

The wages received by the Negro workers are the same as white workers where both are employed in the same shop for the same kind of work. But where Negroes only are employed their wages are usually 15 to 20 per cent lower than the wages of white workers in the same type of work in other shops. (1)

A total of 20 Negroes were enrolled in the Newark State Normal School during January 1932. Concerning the work, the principal states, "So far as Negro students are concerned, we are glad to have them. They do not constitute a problem to us at all and fit in admirably with the rest of the institution. The matter of placement, however, is a difficult one. Comparatively few districts in our area of the state employ Negroes and the turnover is very low since when one is placed he or she tends to stay in the same position. There are only a few cities in the state that employ Negroes to any extent. The city of Newark has employed no additional Negro teachers for a number of years, although the majority of the Negroes come from the state. Last year we went so far as to place some of our Negroes by special arrangement in some of the southern states, although the state expects that a teacher trained in our institutions will teach at least two years in our own state after graduation. Further data in regard to placement also indicates that we have a great deal of difficulty in placing our Negro graduates. I am not discussing the ethics of the situation, this is the case." (2)

- (1) Interview with Herbert Meyer, Chief of Placement.
- (2) Correspondence, January 21, 1932.

VI

DELINQUENCY

One of the most reliable indices to the volume of crime among Negroes in Newark is the recent report of the National Commission of Law Enforcement and Observance. This study (1) showed that for every 10,000 persons in each class in 1930 there were 429 total arrests, 335 of native-born whites; 294 of foreign-born whites; and 2,887 of Negroes. Despite the fact that the total volume of crime for Newark as measured by arrests was smaller than seven of the ten cities listed, the Negro rate was second only to Wilmington, Delaware in its high rate. Furthermore, the Negro rate in Newark, when compared with rates for other New Jersey cities having more than 10,000 Negroes in the population, is three times greater than Atlantic City's (960), four times greater than Camden's (670), and seven times that of Negroes in Jersey City (410). On the other hand, Newark's total arrest rate is lower than Atlantic City's (440), and twice as high as Camden's (180) and Jersey City's (190).

ARRESTS AND ARREST RATES PER 1,000 FOR TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION
BY NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION
TWENTY-TWO NEW JERSEY COMMUNITIES
January 1 to June 30, 1931

Community	Total Arrests	Negro Arrests	PER CENT NEGRO in in Arrests Population		RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION CLASS	
					Total	Negro
Asbury Park	-- (2)	334	--	23.7	--	96
Atlantic City	2,944	1,180	40.1	23.6	44	75
Bridgeton	445	106	23.8	9.7	28	75
Camden	2,087	764	36.6	9.6	18	67
East Orange	485	116	23.9	7.2	7	24
Englewood	563	86	15.2	14.2	32	34
Freehold	234	30	12.3	8.5	33	51
Hackensack	254	46	18.1	10.2	10	18
Jersey City	6,123	522	8.9	4.0	19	41
Long Branch	335	51	15.2	8.7	18	31
Montclair	1,045 (3)	273	26.1	15.2	24	42
Morristown	395	144	36.4	49.1	25	105
Neptune	185	57	30.2	17.6	17	30
Newark(1)	--(2)	--	--	--	43	289
New Brunswick	504	114	22.6	6.0	14	54
Orange	887	282	31.8	14.2	25	56
Passaic	983	80	8.1	3.0	15	43
Paterson	2,992	214	7.1	2.1	21	72
Plainfield	841	168	19.9	10.6	24	46
Red Bank	172	46	26.7	13.6	14	29
Summit	--(2)	77	--	3.7	--	61
Trenton	2,150	363	16.8	6.5	17	44

(1) National Commission of Law Enforcement and Observance. Recent Statistics on Crime Among the Foreign-Born. Alida C. Bowler. Vol. III, P. 101, Table 2A.

(2) Statistics not available.

(3) Estimated from total arrests during entire year.

One of the chief factors in Newark Negroes' high arrest rate is that one-fourth of the Negro population lives in the Third Ward, forming about 45 per cent of that area's population. This fact per se is not incriminating, but the Hill District and the Third Ward form Newark's most outstanding delinquency area. Though less than 5 per cent of the city's population lives in this area, its arrest rate (measured by the only available index - probationers from the criminal and recorders court in 1930) is six times the expectancy.

Because of its sordid living conditions and its lack of physical and social improvements the Third Ward would be an incubator of delinquency for any group of people. As a delinquency area it presents marked problems of health, housing, sanitation, recreation, public safety, and dependency. All of these contribute to the high rate of delinquency found there in particular and in Newark generally. The improvement of these conditions would greatly reduce both the Negro and the total arrest rate.

Current opinions regarding the prevalence of delinquency in the Hill District are well summed in two articles from the Newark News (1) that classify the delinquency problems as follows: a) the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; b) the sale of narcotics; c) aggressive prostitution; d) gambling.

Between 1925 and 1931 the number of Negro admissions to the Essex County Jail increased 100 per cent. In 1929, the peak year of Negro admissions, they formed 53.9 per cent of the total. At no time in the last five years have Negroes formed less than 30 per cent of every 100 annual admissions.

ADMISSIONS TO ESSEX COUNTY JAIL
BY COLOR AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION
1925-1931

	<u>Total</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>		<u>PER CENT DISTRIBUTION</u>		
		<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
1931	6,417	4,288	2,129	100.0	66.8	33.2
1930	7,173	3,915	3,258	100.0	54.1	45.9
1929	6,358	2,926	3,432	100.0	46.1	53.9
1928	5,845	3,775	2,070	100.0	64.7	35.3
1927	4,865	3,364	1,501	100.0	69.1	30.9
1926	4,302	3,148	1,154	100.0	62.9	27.1
1925	4,702	3,595	1,107	100.0	66.5	23.5

The total number of Negroes received on probation by the Essex County Probation Bureau during 1931 was 479 or 26.1 per cent of the total cases referred to the courts. The distribution of offenses for which these probationers were arrested shows no special type of crimes committed by Negro offenders. Auto thefts and violation of liquor laws have a higher rate among Negroes than among whites; whites showed a higher arrest rate for assault and forgery.

The distribution of these offenses is shown in the following table:

(1) Problems of Third Ward Classified and Analyzed. W.M. Ashby., Newark News, September 15,16, 1930.

OFFENSES OF PROBATIONERS
ESSEX COUNTY, BY COLOR
1931

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>		
	Total	White*	Negro
Homicide	2	1	1
Sex offenses (including Rape)	262	182	80
Robbery	26	20	6
Burglary	105	90	15
Larceny	337	253	84
Assault (all forms)	267	183	84
Auto Theft	90	48	42
Forgery and Counterfeiting	30	29	1
Embezzlement and Fraud	39	37	2
Carrying Concealed Weapons	28	20	8
Offenses against the Family	150	118	32
Disorderly Conduct and Vagrancy	169	138	31
Gambling	35	21	14
Violating Drug Act	3	2	1
Violating Liquor Laws	20	7	13
Drunkenness	56	39	17
Violating Municipal Ordinance	72	55	17
All other offenses	99	68	31
TOTAL	1,790	1,311	479

* Including other colored

Twenty per cent of the juvenile delinquents handled by the Essex County Probation Bureau in 1931 were Negroes (1). The total number of juvenile offenders was 485, 73 per cent of whom (358) resided in Newark. The total number of Negro offenders was 97, 77 per cent of whom (75) lived in Newark. Forty per cent of the Negro children and 14 per cent of the white children probationed lived in the Third Ward. Seventy-six per cent of the Negro children lived in the Third and Seventh Wards.

RESIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
1931

	<u>White</u>			<u>Black</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
All juvenile delinquents	388	348	40	97	72	25	485	420	65
Newark	283	253	30	75	60	15	358	313	45
Third Ward	40	35	5	30	23	7	70	58	12
Seventh Ward	7	7	-	10	8	2	17	15	2

(1) The Committee is indebted to Mr. Joseph Murphy, Chief Probation Officer, for all the statistical material of the Bureau included in this report.

The Negro children coming before the Juvenile Court in Newark are much younger than the white. In 1931 approximately 45 per cent of them and 28 per cent of the white were under twelve years of age.

The probable causes for delinquency are classified by the Bureau as follows:

<u>Probable Cause</u>	<u>White Children</u>	<u>Negro Children</u>
Physical	24	2
Mental	37	10
Sex	7	13
Religion	17	-
Pleasure	20	3
Home conditions	68	15
School conditions	29	2
Neighborhood conditions	66	28
Occupational	27	6

Very significant social data on white and Negro children reveals -

That 55 per cent of the Negro children and 31 per cent of the white children came from broken homes;

That 61 per cent of the Negro families and 54 per cent of the white families from which these children came were either "poor" or "dependent";

That only 2 per cent of the Negro homes and 10 per cent of the white homes from which these children came were comfortably established;

That poverty contributes to delinquency, for from dependent families came 21 per cent of the white and 27 per cent of the Negro delinquents

poor	"	"	34 per cent	"	"	"	45 per cent of the Negro delinquents
average	"	"	38 per cent	"	"	"	27 per cent of the Negro delinquents
comfortable	"	"	5 per cent	"	"	"	1 per cent of the Negro delinquents.

The income distribution of these families is shown in the following table:

WEEKLY INCOME RECEIVED BY FAMILIES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
BY COLOR, ESSEX COUNTY, 1931

<u>Income Class</u>	<u>Number Receiving</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Under \$10	29	12
\$10 to \$14.99	43	12
\$15 to \$19.99	71	16
\$20 to \$24.99	64	19
\$25 to \$34.99	63	16
\$35 to \$49.99	38	11
\$50 to \$74.99	20	7
\$75 and over	6	2

This brief statistical presentation indicates several pertinent situations. Considered along with the other social problems treated in the report, the delinquency data invalidates the opinion that high rates of delinquency among Negroes are due to an inherent racial criminality. When one views the physical and social congestion in poor dwellings and crowded neighborhoods; the dearth of recreational facilities (though improvements are being made in this direction) and the presence of unwholesome artificial devices where Negro youth and adults may spend their leisure; the inequalities that enter into the administration and execution of the law, either subtly or overtly; the total lack of scientific formula for guidance and training in vocations; such a one is forced to conclude that the experience so far gained indicates that the volume of crimes among Negroes is susceptible to vast improvement by effecting changes in the factors underlying these crimes.

VII

RECREATION

Despite the development of an intensive public recreational program in Newark, the facilities for organized recreation among Negroes falls far short of the minimum needs.

Although approximately 40,000 Negroes live within the city, little consideration is given to the special needs of this group which is denied free use of certain features in public parks, swimming pools, theatres, etc.

Three Negro organizations - the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Friendly Neighborhood House - attempting to carry on supervised recreational programs, are handicapped by limited funds, equipment and staff. The latter two organizations are members of the Welfare Federation but no provision is made for Young Men's Christian Association work among Negro boys by the city's central financing agency.

Five Negro Boy Scout and three Girl Scout troops reach approximately 125 Negro youth in their programs. The Ironbound and Silver Lake Community Houses include some Negro groups in club and athletic programs.

The Recreation Department of the Board of Education sponsors the most extensive piece of recreational work in the city and includes a large number of Negroes in at least ten of its programs conducted in public school centers.

Two Negro workers are employed by this department, one as a director at the Montgomery School and the other as a playground supervisor at the Morton Street School. Other schools reporting Negroes in attendance in their programs include Monmouth, Central Avenue, Warren, Oliver, South, Prince, Robert Treat, and Hayes Park West. Both white and Negro groups participate in these programs. Occasionally a group predominately Negro has preferred to meet separately. This procedure occurred at the Morton Street School where a Negro dramatic group preferred to keep it a Negro group and meet separately.

One of the outstanding programs during 1931 was a music festival presented at the Central Avenue Community Center under the auspices of the Negro members of the center in cooperation with Newark Negro church choirs.

It has only been since June 1932 that any arrangements for swimming facilities of the public bath houses have been made for Negroes and these only during special hours. There is no set rule against Negroes using the pools with whites but wherever there are groups of Negroes wishing to use the pool arrangements are usually made for separate pool periods.

One senior boys' group uses the Wilson Street pool after hours from 9:50 to 10:30. Plans are being made to have the Wednesday evening programs include a period for Negro girls from 8:15 to 9:30 and for boys from 9:30 to 10:30. Plans are now being perfected for the organizing of a junior boys' group at the Morris Avenue pool.

The Young Men's Christian Association

The Court Street Young Men's Christian Association is a branch of the Newark Central Young Men's Christian Association under the supervision of the Board of Directors of that organization but under the direct control of a Provisional Committee of Negro men. It was organized in 1928.

Although the other three Negro agencies in the city are members of the Welfare Federation, no appropriation is made for work among Negro youth and men at the Court Street Young Men's Christian Association. Funds are raised through memberships and contributions of Negroes and small amounts available from the Central Branch budget.

The building, located at 153 Court Street, lacks equipment to carry on an adequate recreational and character-building program. Facilities include a gymnasium for games and contests, club rooms, reading rooms, and showers. Boys desiring to take swimming must go to the colored branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at Montclair or Orange as the pool at the Central Branch is not open to Negroes.

Approximately 725 boys and men are enrolled in the thirty-three clubs and organized groups of the Court Street Young Men's Christian Association.

Sojourner Truth Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association

The Sojourner Truth Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association originated as the Young Women's Christian Association Fellowship League. It became affiliated with the Central Young Women's Christian Association in December 1920 and in the following year was organized under the name by which it is now known. It is the only character-building organization among Negroes working exclusively with girls and women of this group.

Its building is located at 25 Orleans Street and is equipped to provide dormitory accommodations for nine girls and two workers. During 1931, 84 persons were accommodated here, some without charge.

Due to lack of space and inadequate recreational facilities, activities center around club and class work. Club activities for grade, high school, young employed and industrial girls include handicraft, basketball, hikes, conferences, etc. Classes are offered in china painting and teacher training and leadership for adults. Instruction in health and nutrition is also given.

Free employment service is offered and during 1931, 85 of the 152 women and girls applying for positions were placed.

The Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Sojourner Truth Branch is a member of the Central Branch Board of Trustees. The Branch staff are also members of the staff of the Central Association.

Girl Scouts

The only registered Negro troop of Girl Scouts in Newark, located at the Friendly Neighborhood House, has approximately thirty-five girls. Troops at the Central Avenue Community Center and the Church of the Queen of the Angels are also organized.

An attempt was recently made at the Morton Street Community Center to have an Italian and Negro troop but first the Italian girls and then the Negro girls lost interest. The main problems in establishing Negro troops center around the scarcity of good leaders and the constant mobility of the group.

Negro Girl Scouts are constitutionally prohibited from attending the Girl Scout camp, but are permitted to use the day camp in the South Mountain Reservation one day each week during the summer months. Girls from the Friendly Neighborhood House take advantage of these facilities frequently.

Boy Scouts

There are approximately ninety Negro Boy Scouts in the city and all but two are members of Negro troops. The largest Negro troop, #24, located at the Central Avenue Community Center, has forty boys. Troop #37 of the Pilgrim Baptist Church has nineteen boys; troop #47 at the Court Street Young Men's Christian Association, sixteen; troop #67 at the Friendly Neighborhood House, ten; and troop #23, a mixed troop, two. One Negro boy in the mixed troop has so successfully performed his work that he is now assistant Scoutmaster.

Negro leaders are used for the separate troops but intelligent and interested men able to give sufficient time are difficult to obtain.

The Boy Scout organization has no restrictions against Negro boys using and attending the Boy Scout camp but very few Negro boys can afford to go. Two years ago when the largest number of Negro boys were in attendance, complaints were made by various parents but no restrictions were imposed.

A small camp near Boonton is used by various troops for two-day camping trips. Negro troops use this camp frequently since the boys are able to meet these expenses more easily.

Negro Scouts have been handicapped because of lack of facilities for swimming.

Ironbound Community House

The Ironbound Community House at 136 Van Buren Avenue is engaged in recreational, educational, and clinical programs for the entire district.

Few Negro groups outside of men and boys who play on teams of industrial plants and women who attend the pre-natal and pre-school clinics use the facilities of the House.

No work is done among Negro girls, principally because there are no leaders. There are groups of Negro girls who would like to participate.

Friendly Neighborhood House

Friendly Neighborhood House, located at 199 Howard Street, is the only settlement house used exclusively by Negroes. It carries on a general recreational and social service program with a staff of four, three of whom are part-time workers.

The organization also meets the need of caring for pre-school and school children during the day while parents are away from home. About thirty pre-school children are in attendance at the House during the day and an additional 125 school children are served hot lunches during the school term. During the winter months the attendance is frequently as high as 250.

A general recreational program conducted by part-time workers is provided school children after school hours and during the evenings.

A Scout troop of approximately ten boys holds its meetings at the Settlement House as does the only registered Girl Scout troop in the city. At the time of the investigation, this troop was earning money for uniforms and was then able to buy twenty-five suits. These were awarded to girls most proficient in their tests.

Other programs for girls include literary and art classes, sewing clubs, music clubs, and a Woman's Neighborhood Club. Athletic and workshop classes provide the chief sources of recreation for boys' and men's groups.

Newark Public Library

The public library is being used increasingly as a source of leisure-time activity, although the Negro group was slow in utilizing this facility.

When the Newark Museum held an exhibit of the Harmon collection of Negro art, the library supplemented it with a collection of books by Negro authors. At that time 84 volumes by Negro authors were available in addition to numerous articles and books written by white authors concerning the Negro.

VIII

THE DEPENDENTS

In no other city of the state is the problem of private and public relief so pressing as in Newark. This is due not alone to the volume of the Negro population but also to the complex and less personal character of urban existence. Also, the shift in population in a large city makes the problem of temporary relief and the enforcement of legal residence requirements most difficult.

Public and private agencies since 1930 have employed every possible means to relieve distress among white and Negro families, though at times certain efforts have led to misunderstandings. An analysis of the programs conducted by local agencies follows.

The Department of Public Welfare

To facilitate its functioning, the Newark Department of Public Welfare has divided the city into five areas. The distribution of family cases by areas and color in December 1931 was as follows:

	<u>Total Family Cases</u>	<u>Per cent Negro</u>
District I and II	1,500	15
District III	2,086	50
District IV	1,600	45
District V	1,000	10

Of 6,186 cases, Negroes form 2,088 or about one-third. On the basis of three persons a family, which is a conservative estimate, we find that approximately 6,250 Negroes, one-sixth of the population, receive public relief. Negroes form one-twelfth of Newark's population.

The Department employs four Negro workers and has utilized successfully Negro volunteer workers.

Social Service Bureau

During August 1932 the Social Service Bureau had under intensive care 256 Negro families, 73 of whom received financial relief. During 1931, 523 Negro families were under the intensive care of this agency. Relief was granted 200 families.

It has many contacts with Negro families, particularly in the region embracing the Third Ward, the North End District, and in the Roseville section. Two full-time trained Negro workers are in the Waverly and Roseville district offices of the Bureau. The Bureau also provides training opportunities in field work for Negro students attending the New York School of Social Work.

The Salvation Army

This organization does some work among Negro families but "does not encourage them to participate in the activities" since it is limited by a "lack of sufficient funds and space".

Negroes applying at either the Women's Emergency Home or the Men's Social Service Department are referred to the New Jersey Urban League as "trouble arises when the two races are housed in the same dormitory".

In October 1932, however, there was no place in Newark where a homeless Negro woman could receive free lodging. Aside from the cramped and inadequate municipal provisions for men, there is no place for the homeless Negro male.

About twenty Negro boys are members of the Boys' Club. At one time Negro boys were permitted the use of the club rooms on Saturday mornings but the rooms could not adequately accommodate them. Although the group was eager for the activities, the program was discontinued. An executive summed up the situation by saying that "generally speaking, the Salvation Army does not cater to Negroes for they might dominate it if programs were initiated".

Goodwill Home and Rescue Mission

The chief work done for Negroes by this organization includes providing meals for homeless and transient men and supplying furniture and clothing. Over-night lodging is not granted Negro men.

The American Red Cross

Information and claim service are the principal forms of service given Negroes in Newark by this agency. At the time of the investigator's visit, no Negro families were under the care of the American Red Cross Family Department, although two families had been handled prior to that time.

The majority of families applying for clothing distributed by the Red Cross during the winter months were Negroes.

Newark Female Charitable Society

Family welfare, day nursery care, and care of the aged are the three services offered by the Newark Female Charitable Society.

On May 20, 1931, 45 school and 20 pre-school children were enrolled in the day nursery. Five, 3 school and 2 pre-school children, were Negroes.

The Department of Health holds a special Negro clinic on Mondays.

Only temporary cases among young families are accepted for care by the Department of Family Welfare and Relief. Fifty-two Negro families were given service and relief during 1930. Many families were turned over to the Overseer of the Poor or the Social Service Bureau for long-time care.

The Church Mission of Help

The work of the Newark Diocese of the Church Mission of Help covers Essex, Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, Morris, Sussex, and Warren counties. It also works with wayward or delinquent girls and unmarried mothers.

In Newark the age limit for intake is between sixteen and twenty-four years. Outside Newark, the work often includes girls as young as thirteen and as old as thirty, although the average for all is from eighteen to twenty years.

One Negro worker is on the staff and handles only Negro cases.

During 1930, 255 Negro girls and 675 white girls in the Diocese were aided. Seventy per cent of the case load in Newark were Negro girls of whom 95 per cent were unmarried mothers.

It is interesting to note that Negro girls formed seventy per cent of the total intake of major cases during the year. Eighty-three per cent involved illegitimacy problems.

INTAKE OF CHURCH MISSION OF HELP (NEWARK DIOCESE)
BY TYPE AND COLOR
(NEW MAJOR CASES ONLY)
1931

<u>Area</u>	<u>All Cases</u>			<u>Unmarried Mothers</u>			<u>Preventive</u>			<u>Wayward</u>		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
Newark	107	39	68	86	23	53	12	7	5	9	4	5
Essex County	21	13	8	17	10	7	1	1	-	3	2	1
Northwestern	82	60	22	45	28	17	17	16	1	20	16	4
Passaic County	20	19	1	14	13	1	4	4	-	2	2	-
Bergen County	27	18	9	21	12	9	3	3	-	3	3	-
Hudson County	25	16	9	14	9	5	8	5	3	3	2	1
Total	284	167	117	197	100	97	45	36	9	42	31	11

Workers report that resources to meet this problem - to rehabilitate the girls, secure support and proper care for the babies - are pitifully inadequate. For pregnant girls who cannot stay in their homes, the Convalescent Home on High Street is available, both before and after confinement for three months. The only other institution available for Negro girls is the Door of Hope in Jersey City, directed by the Salvation Army. To meet the needs of the preventive and delinquent Negro girls, the Urban League offers the Phyllis Wheatley Home where only a small number can be accommodated.

The East Side Day Nursery

The only institution in Newark giving shelter for Negro children under two is the East Side Day Nursery. It is limited as to its intake, and foster or boarding homes must be found for these children. Nurses of the Bureau of Hygiene cooperate in securing better boarding homes by reporting all Negro homes suitable for babies. These are then investigated for licensing by the Division of Child Hygiene of the Board of Health. Workers also work through the churches and women's organizations to locate suitable foster or boarding homes for Negro children.

The Children's Aid Society

The Children's Aid Society specializes in child-placing and protective work. In 1931 sixteen Negro children from ten families were accepted by the Child-Placing Department. This was seventeen per cent of the total intake for the year. During the first eight months of 1932, five children, 10 per cent of the total intake, were accepted by this department. Illness of parents, illegitimacy, death of parents, and desertion or separation were the principal reasons for acceptance.

REASONS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF NEGRO CASES
CHILD-PLACING DEPARTMENT, CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

	1932*	1931
Illegitimacy	1	4
Illness, mental or physical, of parents	-	6
Death of parents	3	2
Desertion of parents	-	2
Separation of parents	-	2
Problem child	1	-
Total	5	16

*For period January to September inclusive

According to the secretary, "There are far greater demands for child-placing than there are homes or funds available. The fee for boarding homes ranges from five to seven dollars a week. Very few Negro mothers can pay for such care."

A report by the Protective Department shows that 132 Negro cases (35.4 per cent of total) involving 309 children were accepted for care during 1931. During the first eight months of 1932, 73 Negro cases involving 175 children were accepted. This was 37.7 per cent of the total intake and 35.3 per cent of the children accepted during this period. The following reasons for acceptance are below:

STUDY OF COLORED CASES, PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENT

<u>Reasons for Acceptance</u>	<u>1932*</u>	<u>1931</u>
Investigation of complaint of physical, medical, or moral neglect	30	52
Plan for problem children	4	9
Request for placement	10	10
Plan for unmarried mothers under 16 years and their babies	9	7
Plan for deserted, abandoned, or orphaned children	5	13
Request from out-of-town agencies for investigation	1	8
Investigation of complaints of non-support	5	8
Investigation of complaints of cruelty	-	5
Supervision of motherless families	8	13
Guardianship disputed, or help in adoption requested	1	7
Total	73	132

*For period January to September inclusive

Eighth Avenue Day Nursery

No Negro children were attending this nursery when the investigation was made and the matron stated few had ever been enrolled. The few Negro working women in this section leave their children either with friends or neighbors.

The Junior League Day Nursery

The Junior League Day Nursery adjoins the Friendly Neighborhood House. It is financed by the Newark Junior League and supplementary earnings received from the care of children.

Children from eight months to four years whose mothers work are cared for at the nursery from 7:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. every day except Saturday and Sunday. Family investigations are made by either the head worker or a member of the Junior League.

Children under two years are cared for on the second floor which is equipped with bassinets and beds, good toilet facilities, tables, playthings, and a roof playground.

The first floor is used for children from two to four and contains a kitchen, dining room, bathrooms, and play and rest room.

At the nursery, the children are given a light breakfast, lunch, and supper. Cod liver oil is also given each child four times a day. The head worker stated that because many mothers were working only two or three days a week, more children were accommodated and the agency was able to give a few more children proper nourishment for at least three days a week.

A city doctor visits the nursery one day a week and general health education work is attempted through conferences with members of the families who visit the nursery.

A fee of fifteen cents is charged for one child, twenty-five cents for two, and thirty-five for three. In cases of dire circumstances, this fee is disregarded until the family is better adjusted.

During 1930, 108 Negro children were given 4,068 days' care at the nursery.

The staff consists of one head worker, two helpers, and one part-time worker who helps with the cleaning and cooking.

State Board of Children's Guardians

In 1931 the Newark office of the State Board of Children's Guardians had 454 (244 boys and 210 girls) Negro dependent children under care. This was 10.5 per cent of the total number of children under care. Eight and nine-tenths of the 13,248 dependent children handled in the five district offices were Negroes.

The Travelers' Aid Society

The Travelers' Aid maintains two offices in Newark - one at the Market Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and another at the Central Railroad of New Jersey station.

The majority of Negro cases involve the finding of relatives for those who come from the South without addresses; working with the New Jersey Urban League for transients without money or friends; and locating employers.

A report by the Travelers' Aid from 1928 to 1930 shows the volume of Negro cases to be gradually decreasing. They numbered 575 in 1928, 468 in 1929, and 347 in 1930. Unemployment conditions retarded the movement from the South, but workers report that an increasing number of Negroes who come North travel in busses. Consequently, the service of the agency does not reach them.

One problem faced by the Society is that of children traveling alone. Recently this problem has not been so great among Negro children. A study from April 1931 to October 1931 showed that 4 in every 5 of 80 children sided were between six and twelve years of age. One-half travelled for pleasure and one-third because of recently broken homes.

Forty-five of the children were traveling from New Jersey to another state, 30 from another to this state, and 5 between New Jersey cities. The following covers the social and economic facts of 80 children aided during the seven month period:

Agg

Children 1 to 6 years.....	3
Children 6 to 12 years.....	65
Children 12 to 16 years....	12
	<u>80</u>

Reason for Traveling

To and from school.....	5
Ward of Court.....	2
Ward of Social Agency.....	3
Broken Home.....	26
Pleasure.....	39
Unknown.....	7
	<u>80</u>

Health

Normal.....	79
Ill.....	<u>1</u>
	80

Points of Journey

	Maryland.....	5
	North Carolina..	8
	South Carolina..	5
	Pennsylvania....	8
45 Children Traveling	Virginia.....	9
from New Jersey to	Alabama.....	1
	Florida.....	1
	Michigan.....	2
	Georgia.....	2
	Ohio.....	2
	Washington, D.C.	2

30 Children Traveling	Georgia.....	0
to New Jersey from	Pennsylvania....	6
	Illinois.....	2
	Virginia.....	2
	Maryland.....	1
	Michigan.....	2
	Ohio.....	1
	Massachusetts...	1
	Washington, D.C.	1

5 Children Traveling Between Cities within
New Jersey

IX

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY

The New Jersey Urban League

The first organized effort to correct social maladjustment among Negroes was begun January 22, 1917 with the organization of the Negro Welfare League. Two years later the name of this organization was changed to the New Jersey Urban League. During the intervening years the scope and objective of the work has been considerably altered until at the present time its task is "to interpret to the community the origin, nature and scope of the problems affecting Negro life; and to assist in working out plans for their comprehension, control, and ultimate solution."

The services of the Urban League cover several fields of work - the industrial, lodging for women and girls, Household Arts, General Welfare, Race Relations, and information service.

The general welfare work of the League during 1931 included:

Cases referred by individuals and agencies	2,638
Material relief secured (from cooperating agencies)	793
Homes secured at reasonable rentals	233
Rooms secured at reasonable rentals	260
Family contacts reestablished	1,473
Transportation secured	393
Social adjustment cases	1,880
Total contacts made during year	8,989

The Industrial Department made persistent attempts to bring to the attention of industry the reasonableness of an employment policy that gives to all an equal opportunity. As the result of frank discussion of the situations with employment managers, several placements were made.

The placement work of the department showed:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of applicants registered	384	620	1,004
Calls for workers	38	426	464
Placements	56	397	453

Although the placement work of the department has suffered because of the general conditions, effective preparatory work has been done that has been educational in nature and from which should come new opportunities in new fields of employment.

During 1931, 8,857 nights' lodging and home service were provided 158 different girls and women who lived in the Phyllis Wheatley Home for a minimum of one night, or for the maximum of one year. This number was an increase of 68 girls over the number using the facilities of the home during the previous year. It was also necessary to provide 2,193 free nights' lodging - an increase of 2,133 over 1930.

Instruction and training in household arts was given 143 girls and women in 1931. Of this number, 134 were gainfully placed and the remaining nine were housewives who completed the work for the improvement of their efficiency. This experiment in the preparation and placement of household workers was discontinued in 1932, however, due to the lack of adequate funds to carry on the project.

Because no provision was made in the city for assisting single unemployed Negro men and women, the Citizen's Unemployment Relief Committee made funds available to the organization which were used to provide food and shelter to the single unemployed group. A report shows that 12,931 meals and a total of 3,342 nights' lodging were provided for the indigent of Newark's Negro population.

A Baby Health Station of the Division of Child Hygiene is conducted at the Urban League's headquarters.

Churches

A total of 34 Negro churches are located in Newark. This represents a ratio of one church for every 1,250 people. These churches are distributed denominationally as follows: Baptist, 16; A.M.E., 8; A.M.E.Z. 1; U.A.M.E., 1; C.M.E., 3; Presbyterian, Catholic, Episcopal, Church of God in Christ, and Moorish, 1 each.

Information regarding the status of 17 Negro churches in Newark revealed a total membership of approximately 9,500 with congregations ranging from 25 to over 1,000. Six of these churches were reported free of debt and another carried only a personage debt. The others reported property valued at \$545,000 on which there was an indebtedness of \$315,000.

With the tremendous influx of Negroes into the city during the past decade, new religious groups were organized. Within five years the number of Negro churches doubled. Small esoteric groups of mushroom growth, usually meeting in "store fronts", sprung up over night and congregations increased to the point where new buildings had to be purchased.

During the past four years, however, Negro church groups have been faced with very pressing financial problems. The small "store front" groups have been disappearing and it is only due to the contributions of a small group in the other congregations that these churches can remain open.

Faced with tremendous financial burdens, many of the ministers have proceeded on the basis that the more clubs organized and dinners or social activities held, the more money will be available. Consequently, as the memberships increase, organizations within the church increase. This works a hardship upon the pastor who invariably has no paid assistant.

It is interesting to note that only two church buildings in Newark used by Negroes have been built by Negro congregations for their own use, the others being taken over from white congregations when they moved from a particular area. Because of the old-type buildings, many of the churches are handicapped by a lack of space and equipment, thus unabling them to carry on general social and recreational programs although all ministers agree that there is an urgent need for such work within the churches.

Social, Cultural, and Fraternal Organizations

Social, cultural, political, and fraternal organizations among Negroes are an important phase of Negro life in Newark, forming one of the most effective mediums for group expression outside of church groups.

Negro fraternal groups in Newark include chapters of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Masons, Reindeer, Antelopes, Woodmen, Court of Calanthe, Eastern Star, Household of Ruth, and the Order of Moses.

In addition, such groups as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the New Jersey Interracial Committee of Church Women, and the New Jersey State Association for Colored Teachers have active branches in the city.

Interracial Committee of Newark

The Interracial Committee of Newark had its beginning in the Committee on Colored Work of the Young Women's Christian Association but became a separate group in October 1929 when representative white and Negro people in the city were invited to become members.

One of the Committee's outstanding accomplishments was Negro Achievement Week sponsored by the Committee in the fall of 1931. An outstanding feature of the week was the cooperation with the Newark Museum in presenting the Harmon Exhibit of works by Negro artists. At the same time, the Newark Library cooperated with the Committee in promoting the reading of works by Negro authors. Programs of an interracial character were also given in organizations such as women's clubs, churches, etc.

X

RECOMMENDATIONS

The doubling of Newark's Negro population between 1920 and 1930 was part of the general movement of that group toward larger cities, particularly in metropolitan areas. This change in the population composition necessitated readjustments in the communities as well as in the pattern of Negro life.

This study sought to accumulate data regarding Negroes and their mode of life which should very materially assist in accurately evaluating the social and economic status of Newark's Negro population. Such data must certainly precede the application of wisdom to the solution of these problems. There is no patent formula, however, for, while there are definite racial characteristics typifying the Negro as a Negro, as far as constructive community programs are concerned, the Negro is essentially a part of his immediate environment and is influenced by the attitudes and policies of that environment.

Having in mind the basic facts in this problem of Negro social and economic adjustment in Newark, the Committee presents for the consideration and action of the local authorities, public and private agencies, and the members of both racial groups the following recommendations:

Earning a Living

1. With the return of normal employment, increasing opportunities should be given Negro workers to compete with other workers for available employment; that promotion opportunities on the basis of ability be given them and that Negro labor not be employed as a threat to white labor in labor disputes.
2. Negroes should be given more employment in those public occupations controlled by the community.
3. In granting work relief, Negroes should be given a proportionate share of the jobs, bearing in mind that in Newark the Federal census showed the rate of unemployment among Negroes (16.9 per cent) was twice as high as their rate in the population (8.8 per cent).
4. An increasing tolerance toward the Negro worker must be developed. The increasing acceptance of Negroes into fields of employment, and the organization promoting the welfare of workers will not only benefit the Negro worker but remove the blight of "cheap labor", thereby aiding all workers.
5. Since competence is becoming a greater factor in employment than ever before, Negroes should utilize all available training facilities, particularly those of the public schools, in preparing themselves for employment.
6. Some domestic and personal service will continue to form the major employment field for Negroes in Newark for some time. Negro workers will not be able to maintain the prestige of numbers they now enjoy therein unless some effort is made to raise the standards of the younger persons entering this field. Such efforts in domestic training as have been initiated by the New Jersey Urban League, in cooperation with other agencies, should be encouraged.

Making a Home

7. Immediate steps should be taken to improve the sanitary conditions of the Hill District. Unsatisfactory living conditions are due largely to lax enforcement or non-enforcement of protective laws. Blighted areas and slums are a financial liability and are incapable of bearing their proportionate share of municipal expenses. The city should recognize the alternatives of either correcting these situations, or the necessity of their being carried through additional tax burdens on other sections of the city. Furthermore, these areas are inescapably correlated with 1) a high rate of delinquency, 2) a high rate of mortality, and 3) a distorted standard of living.
8. The greatest relief for Negro housing difficulties in Newark would be the availability of more satisfactory homes for Negro renters. Despite the great increase in Newark's Negro population since 1920, fewer than ten new houses have been built for initial occupancy by Negro renters.
9. The effort of the Prudential Life Insurance Company in erecting model apartments in the Hill District is directed toward the need for some form of philanthropic housing. It is hoped this plan will help families having an income of \$800 to \$1,000 a year.
10. Structurally sound buildings may be reconditioned and brought reasonably close to accepted standards. Remodelling programs must be undertaken with care, however, to prevent prolonging the life of undesirable areas through this reconditioning.
11. The unsatisfactory enforcement of laws in blighted areas makes it difficult for Negro owners to secure loans on their properties, and Negro renters to secure fire and theft insurance. It is desirable that public officers remedy these conditions, particularly as they pertain to fire hazards, garbage and rubbish disposal, sewerage, privy toilets, adequate lighting, and police protection.
12. Because of the prevalence of influences in Negro neighborhoods which tend to destroy, we recommend that responsible, established welfare agencies include in their general program the formation of neighborhood clubs, ward organizations, and other devices to create public opinion for better appearances of the individual home; better aesthetic taste within the home; organization of paint-up and clean-up campaigns; and cleaner backyards and alleys.

Education

13. The Committee urges that more Negro youth prepare as teachers in the Newark public schools.
14. The Board of Education should consider the advisability of appointing experienced and trained visiting teachers to effect adjustments between the home and the school, the parent and the teacher, for the good of the underprivileged pupils, white and Negro.
15. Vocational education for Negroes always presents an interesting problem. While present opportunities for the employment of Negro mechanics is restricted, it is not to be supposed that the situation is permanent. Since 1920, changes occurring in Negro employment have confounded expert opinion.

Each year new positions are available for trained Negro workers that supposedly were closed to them. Despite exclusion by some trade unions, there were only seventeen occupations among the five hundred listed by the Fifteenth Federal Census in which Negroes were not employed. In cases where the Negro has become efficient and is able to successfully compete with union labor he has been admitted.

Discouraging of Negro pupils from taking trade courses for which there are general employment opportunities is denying the opportunity for advancement. On the other hand, efforts should be made to direct more intelligent and high-school trained Negro boys and girls into the field of personal service and household employment occupations that are increasing in permanency and importance, and that are sorely in need of advanced standards. Meanwhile, where special interest and adaptability to particular vocations are found, the pupil should be permitted to secure the training, and every effort should be made for places.

16. Under no condition should separate schools be established for the Negro child, nor should any special racial classes be formed. The present policy of placing retarded Negro children in retardation classes is in keeping with the advanced methods of education.

Leisure-time Activities

17. It is obvious that the way in which the Negro spends his leisure time is almost as important to the community as a whole as it is to the Negro. Increased work in the recreational and character-building fields among Negro boys and girls is strongly urged. However, adequate programs of wholesome recreation cannot be carried on without adequately equipped buildings and trained staffs providing well-organized supervision.
18. Present public recreational centers for Negroes meet a great need. So far as possible, Negroes should participate more fully.
19. Special recommendations are suggested as follows:
- a) That the Negro community cooperate with the Boy Scout and the Girl Scout movements in developing adequate leadership.
 - b) That a more adequate and inclusive recreational program for Negro girls be developed by the Sojourner Truth Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association - adequate in both physical and program facilities, and inclusive in providing for under-privileged girls of the community not having membership fees.
 - c) That the financial support for the Court Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association be included in the budget of the Central Branch, or through recognition as a member of the Welfare Federation.
 - d) That budgetary provisions be made for hiring trained workers at Neighborhood House.
 - e) That the Ironbound Settlement House organize some program for Negro girls.

Keeping Healthy

20. ✓ Negro physicians should be permitted to obtain experience and skill through service experience in the public or proprietary hospitals.
21. ✓ Public hospitals with established nurse training schools should grant to a few Negro girls annually the privilege of training.
22. We strongly urge the employment of more Negro public health nurses. Health agencies should provide for more extensive and intensive programs with the Negro population. The precedent established by the Essex County Tuberculosis League, the Bureau of Child Hygiene, and the Division of Tuberculosis is worthy of emulation.
23. Additional facilities are needed for the treatment of Negro patients desiring private hospital care. This may be done through a private institution.
24. ✓ There is a very great need for the greater institutionalization of the Negro tuberculous in Newark. Late discovery of the disease, and limited facilities for the institutional care of all tuberculous reflect themselves in excessively high mortality rates. A hospital for the Negro tuberculous is not necessary but efforts in this field should be directed toward 1) increasing the hospital facilities for all tuberculous sick, and 2) obtaining earlier reporting and hospitalization of Negro cases.
25. In combating disease among the Negro group, health agencies and health workers should use to the fullest extent the organized resources of the Negro community, such as the churches, women's organizations, and fraternal groups.

The Dependent

26. The Committee recommends increasing employment opportunities be given Negro social workers.
27. The Committee also recommends that family service agencies bring the more intelligent members of the Negro group into closer contact with their programs, either through the use of Negro members on boards and case committees or through formation of a special committee on race and nationality problems.
28. Whenever possible it is recommended that at least one qualified Negro case worker be employed for intensive work with Negro families.
29. Some program should be established for the housing of homeless Negro women. No such facilities exist in Newark.
30. Upon the family agencies of the state rests a large share of the responsibility for creating a favorable sentiment toward ameliorating present social problems facing the Negro community. The Committee requests these agencies to use every effort to erase from the public mind the widely prevalent opinion that these extreme dependency problems are entirely racial.

31. Beyond a doubt there are a number of families living in cities desirous of returning to their native communities, and at times to farming areas. While the wholesale encouragement of immigration, emigration, importation, and deportation of workers and their families is to be discouraged, there is an opportunity for constructive inter-state action in this direction. Before any program beyond the present established welfare efforts in such cases is undertaken, it is suggested that county and municipal authorities in public and private agencies study the possibilities of rehabilitating dependent families in areas where they may become self-sufficient economically.
32. Possibilities for the development of more adequate foster home and boarding home care among Negroes are limitless. Public and private agencies with the cooperation of the Negro citizenry should develop facilities for more satisfactory care of dependent children.
33. A virgin field for concentrated social effort is among unmarried mothers and children born out of wedlock. Need for the application of a constructive policy of prevention and care is most pressing.
34. The Committee favors the activities of individuals and agencies in providing and improving facilities for the care of Negro children. The lowering of institutional and program standards for the care of Negro children, however, can in no way be condoned. In this connection the Committee commends the efforts by both public and private agencies toward ending discriminatory practices that have prevented the administration of adequate care to Negro children, and urges that intelligent efforts in this direction be continued.

The Delinquent

Excessively high delinquency among Negroes in Newark directs us to recommend that:

35. Police authorities be encouraged to greater activity in removing anti-social conditions in areas where large numbers of Negroes reside.
36. Due effort be made to remove those obstacles preventing Negroes from obtaining wholesome public and private recreation.
37. Trained Negro police, probation, and parole officers be employed to effect more satisfactory adjustments with the Negro pre-delinquent and delinquent.
38. The large proportion of Negro cases handled by the courts and correctional institutions of Newark indicates a special need for protective and preventive work. Existing private protective agencies with the cooperation of Negro citizens should extend their services to the Negro group.
39. Great responsibility in this field rests upon the school. No small percentage of the juvenile delinquency among boys and girls is contributed by the over-aged group who are maladjusted in the school system. The development of a very practical program of vocational guidance, training and placement, in order that these pupils may be better able to command suitable employment and a living wage, thereby eliminating the temptation to use illegal means as a method of livelihood, is most necessary.

The Community

40. To the owners and managers of those institutions serving the public through theatres, restaurants, hotels, and recreation resorts we urge that racial discrimination against and the segregation of Negroes be discontinued.
41. The newspapers of Newark have been most sympathetic in their treatment of the Negro. With few exceptions they have served as the barometer of amicable racial adjustments. The Committee commends this unbiased attitude of the New Jersey newspapers, and requests for those individuals and agencies seeking to establish sound programs of racial and social adjustment an increasing co-operation.
42. The church continues as the most outstanding institution among the Negroes of New Jersey. Its emphasis has been chiefly on things spiritual, and more constructive programs in the field of social endeavor might be carried on in the future.

Since more than ninety per cent of the churches covered have pressing financial obligations, a unified social program might be conducted by Negro churches.

43. Negroes should be given greater opportunities to share in the responsibilities and compensations of the community. This might be done through encouraging their interest and activity in civic programs and their activity in public affairs. The Committee deplors the exploitation of the Negro vote by both white and Negro leaders, and urges upon the Negro community the development of a code of political action that will eliminate many of the ill features now attending its exercise of the franchise.
44. Each community should utilize the most constructive and effective methods for carrying on its social program, but it is hoped that in the course of its programs the Negro community may have an ever-increasing opportunity to share in the fullest capacity.
45. Where such programs are instituted with bi-racial committees or organizations, care should be taken that both groups face these situations with identical interests, agreeing that the Negro citizen is entitled to those conditions which will enable him to develop to his full capacity socially and economically, and that the development of such conditions will naturally strengthen the population. Constructive relationships between whites and Negroes in Newark are most necessary to reach this end.